

The Cromwell Advertiser

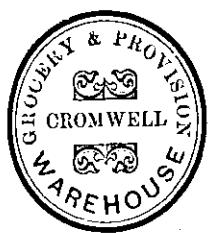
AND NORTHERN GOLD-FIELDS GAZETTE.

132. Vol. III.]

CROMWELL, O.TAGO, N.Z.: TUESDAY, MAY 21, 1872.

[Price 6d.

Cromwell Advertisements



DAVID A. JOLLY & CO.,
WHOLESALE
AND
RETAIL
FAMILY GROCERS,
AND
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

A. JOLLY & CO. desire to return thanks to the people of Cromwell and the surrounding districts for the liberal encouragement they have had since opening the above establishment; they intend devoting their attention exclusively to the Grocery and Wine and Spirit trade, confidently hope, from their connection in London, to be able to place before the public a genuine class of goods, well and carefully packed, at prices that cannot fail to give general satisfaction. They would respectfully invite attention more especially to the following articles:

Wines of excellent flavor, in chests, half-chests, and boxes
Beer not to be surpassed in quality
Tea and Chocolate of the best brands
Sugar—crystals and crushed loaf
Hams—Muscatel, Sultana, and Eleme
nons, Jellies, Pickles, and Sauces
Cheese, and Butter of prime quality
Lace—Imperial Ruby Twist, Barrett's
Twist, Old Sport, and Aromatic
Salad, Castor, and Kerosene
Endles of the best brands
Sups—Blue Mottled, Yellow, and Scented in bars and cakes, &c., &c.

GRAIN.
Oatmeal Oats, Wheat, and Chaff
SPIRITS.
Any Whisky—Arbog's and Long Jones' Tennessee and Martell's Brandy, in bulk and case
D.K.Z. Geneva
Barrett's Old Tom
Levi Hart's Rum in bulk
Porter—Blood's, Byass's, and Guinness's CORDIALS.

Ginger Wine, Raspberry Vinegar, Peppermint, Lemon Syrup, &c., &c.

Townsend's Sarsaparilla

Families waited on for orders, and goods delivered in all parts of the district at Cromwell.

WAKATIP BREWERY.

MESSRS SURMAN AND DAVIS beg to inform the Public of Cromwell that the surrounding districts that, in order to meet the constantly increasing demand for their

ALES,

have appointed Messrs D. A. JOLLY & Co. AGENTS IN CROMWELL.

Messrs D. A. JOLLY and Co. will from this time be in a position to supply Wakatip Ale (of fine quality) in bulk or bottle, at prices that will defy competition.

Ale or Porter, 12s per doz.
Queenstown, October 30, 1871.

DAVID A. JOLLY & CO., HAVING RECEIVED A NEW AND SELECT ASSORTMENT OF

IRONMONGERY, to call public attention to the following:

Blasting Powder and Fuse; Long and Short handle Shovels; Picks, Pick Handles, and Shovel Forks; Pannikins, Gold Dishes, Billies; Galvanised Iron Buckets; American Tubs, Buckets, and Brooms; Axes and Handles; Manilla Rope for mining purposes; Drilling Hammers and Holes; White Lead; Castor Oil in bulk; Washing-boards; Brushware of every description; Nails; Canvas; Hose Pipes.—Contracts undertaken for supplying Mining Co.'s with Material of all kinds, on liberal terms. Free delivery

DAVID A. JOLLY & CO.'s DEPOT FOR MINING TOOLS, CROMWELL.

Cromwell Advertisement

I. HALLENSTEIN and Co.,

GENERAL IMPORTERS,

CROMWELL, QUEENSTOWN, ARROWTOWN, & MELBOURNE.

WE have much pleasure in calling the attention of the inhabitants generally to our Large Stock, as enumerated in this advertisement. It does not detail *all* the articles we keep, for to do so would be almost impossible. We have endeavoured to enumerate all the principal articles of each class; but every want necessary in a Mining, Agricultural, and Pastoral community can be supplied.

All our purchases being for cash, we thus possess an advantage that few are able to avail themselves of.

We therefore respectfully solicit a continuance of the patronage hitherto bestowed, with the conviction that all orders entrusted to our care will be promptly executed, and the articles found to be of good value.

Drapery.—The attention of Ladies is respectfully directed to this Department. It will be found replete with all the latest novelties from the Melbourne markets, and arrangements have been made for regular shipments per each steamer.

Dresses, in silks, fancy and black; alpacas, challies, mohairs, winceys, muslins, prints, coburgs Shawls, all-wool plaids, French merinos, skirtings, jackets, &c.

Hosiery, gloves, handkerchiefs, laces, trimmings of all kinds

Ladies' and Children's Underclothing.—Our stock will be found the largest and best-assorted on the Gold-fields

Ladies' and Children's Hats, trimmed and untrimmed

Feathers, flowers, corslets, chignons, &c.

A large assortment of white and coloured flannels, serge and cricketing; calicoes and sheetings; and every other article required in the trade.

Slop Department.—Men's Suits, Paget and sac; boys' ditto, Leopold, Stanley, sac, and knickerbocker; Trousers and vests, all kinds

Trousers, in silk mixture, doeskin, tweed, cotton, Bedford cord, and moleskin

Shirts—white dress, regatta, Crimean, serge, Scotch twill, tweed, and jain

Pants and under-shirts, in flannel, lambswool, serge, merino, and cotton

Men's and boys' Hosiery, of all kinds

Hats—straw, merino, tweed, silk-stitched, felt, and plush, in all the latest shapes

Waterproof coats, overalls, leggings, and sou'-westers; monkey jackets and pilot coats

All the above Goods are to our special order.

Boots and Shoes.—A splendid assortment, consisting of:

Ladies', girls', and children's boots, in kid, cashmere, morocco, and leather

Slippers—canvas, patent leather (plain and fur-trimmed), sheepskin, and carpet

Men's and boys' boots—elastic-side, Balmoral, Thucher, Wellington, half-Wellington, and riding boots; Colonial water-tights, made to order in Melbourne

Gum boots—Hayward's North British and Liverp'ia; Hardy's nuggets.

Carpets.—In tapestry, felt, all-wool Kidderminster, crugget; hearth-rugs.

Matting.—China an' coir; cilecloth, door-mats.

Ironmongery, Mining Tools, and Agricultural Implements.—Anvils, axes, adzes, adzes, balances, bells, bags, blacking, brushes, baking-dishes, billies, braces and bits, black-lead, bellows, boilers, bedsteads, bolts, blocks, candlesticks, chains (various), candle-moulds, colanders, compasses, chisels, coal-scuttles, scoop and vase; corkscrews, coffin furniture, cash-boxes, door-scrappers, drippers, egg-whisks, slice and cups; fuse, frying-pans, funnels, tiles, fenders and fire-irons, fish-hooks, gimblets, grindstones, graters, glue, gridirons, gold-blowers, dishes and sieves, grates, gads, guns, glue-pots, hammers (all kinds), hoes, jelly-moulds, knives, a large assortment; knives and forks, knife-boards, kettles, lanterns, locks, ladles, milk dishes, cans, strainers, sieves, and yokes; measuring tapes, mops, mallets, nails of every kind, pitch, picks, pumps, powder, pincers, piping, ploughs, quoits, quicksilver, rules, rope, resin, rivets, rasps, rakes, ship scrapers, sickles and bats, slop-pails, saws of all kinds, sieves, scaming twine, sponges, scoops, sheep-shears, saucers, shovels and spades, spirit-levels, soldering-irons, solder, spokeshaves, shot, steelyards, scales, screws, staples, stewpans, teapots, trowels, tar, tacks, tubs, tongs, vices, waiters, washing boards and powder, window furniture of all kinds, writing cases, zinc, &c., &c.

Timber and Building Materials.—Shelving, 12 and 14 inches wide; T. and G. lumber

T. and G. Scotch Flooring, 1, 1½, 2, 2½, 3, 3½, 4, 4½, 5, 5½, 6, 6½, 7, 7½, 8, 8½, 9, 9½, 10, 10½, 11, 11½, 12, 12½, 13, 13½, 14, 14½, 15, 15½, 16, 16½, 17, 17½, 18, 18½, 19, 19½, 20, 20½, 21, 21½, 22, 22½, 23, 23½, 24, 24½, 25, 25½, 26, 26½, 27, 27½, 28, 28½, 29, 29½, 30, 30½, 31, 31½, 32, 32½, 33, 33½, 34, 34½, 35, 35½, 36, 36½, 37, 37½, 38, 38½, 39, 39½, 40, 40½, 41, 41½, 42, 42½, 43, 43½, 44, 44½, 45, 45½, 46, 46½, 47, 47½, 48, 48½, 49, 49½, 50, 50½, 51, 51½, 52, 52½, 53, 53½, 54, 54½, 55, 55½, 56, 56½, 57, 57½, 58, 58½, 59, 59½, 60, 60½, 61, 61½, 62, 62½, 63, 63½, 64, 64½, 65, 65½, 66, 66½, 67, 67½, 68, 68½, 69, 69½, 70, 70½, 71, 71½, 72, 72½, 73, 73½, 74, 74½, 75, 75½, 76, 76½, 77, 77½, 78, 78½, 79, 79½, 80, 80½, 81, 81½, 82, 82½, 83, 83½, 84, 84½, 85, 85½, 86, 86½, 87, 87½, 88, 88½, 89, 89½, 90, 90½, 91, 91½, 92, 92½, 93, 93½, 94, 94½, 95, 95½, 96, 96½, 97, 97½, 98, 98½, 99, 99½, 100, 100½, 101, 101½, 102, 102½, 103, 103½, 104, 104½, 105, 105½, 106, 106½, 107, 107½, 108, 108½, 109, 109½, 110, 110½, 111, 111½, 112, 112½, 113, 113½, 114, 114½, 115, 115½, 116, 116½, 117, 117½, 118, 118½, 119, 119½, 120, 120½, 121, 121½, 122, 122½, 123, 123½, 124, 124½, 125, 125½, 126, 126½, 127, 127½, 128, 128½, 129, 129½, 130, 130½, 131, 131½, 132, 132½, 133, 133½, 134, 134½, 135, 135½, 136, 136½, 137, 137½, 138, 138½, 139, 139½, 140, 140½, 141, 141½, 142, 142½, 143, 143½, 144, 144½, 145, 145½, 146, 146½, 147, 147½, 148, 148½, 149, 149½, 150, 150½, 151, 151½, 152, 152½, 153, 153½, 154, 154½, 155, 155½, 156, 156½, 157, 157½, 158, 158½, 159, 159½, 160, 160½, 161, 161½, 162, 162½, 163, 163½, 164, 164½, 165, 165½, 166, 166½, 167, 167½, 168, 168½, 169, 169½, 170, 170½, 171, 171½, 172, 172½, 173, 173½, 174, 174½, 175, 175½, 176, 176½, 177, 177½, 178, 178½, 179, 179½, 180, 180½, 181, 181½, 182, 182½, 183, 183½, 184, 184½, 185, 185½, 186, 186½, 187, 187½, 188, 188½, 189, 189½, 190, 190½, 191, 191½, 192, 192½, 193, 193½, 194, 194½, 195, 195½, 196, 196½, 197, 197½, 198, 198½, 199, 199½, 200, 200½, 201, 201½, 202, 202½, 203, 203½, 204, 204½, 205, 205½, 206, 206½, 207, 207½, 208, 208½, 209, 209½, 210, 210½, 211, 211½, 212, 212½, 213, 213½, 214, 214½, 215, 215½, 216, 216½, 217, 217½, 218, 218½, 219, 219½, 220, 220½, 221, 221½, 222, 222½, 223, 223½, 224, 224½, 225, 225½, 226, 226½, 227, 227½, 228, 228½, 229, 229½, 230, 230½, 231, 231½, 232, 232½, 233, 233½, 234, 234½, 235, 235½, 236, 236½, 237, 237½, 238, 238½, 239, 239½, 240, 240½, 241, 241½, 242, 242½, 243, 243½, 244, 244½, 245, 245½, 246, 246½, 247, 247½, 248, 248½, 249, 249½, 250, 250½, 251, 251½, 252, 252½, 253, 253½, 254, 254½, 255, 255½, 256, 256½, 257, 257½, 258, 258½, 259, 259½, 260, 260½, 261, 261½, 262, 262½, 263, 263½, 264, 264½, 265, 265½, 266, 266½, 267, 267½, 268, 268½, 269, 269½, 270, 270½, 271, 271½, 272, 272½, 273, 273½, 274, 274½, 275, 275½, 276, 276½, 277, 277½, 278, 278½, 279, 279½, 280, 280½, 281, 281½, 282, 282½, 283, 283½, 284, 284½, 285, 285½, 286, 286½, 287, 287½, 288, 288½, 289, 289½, 290, 290½, 291, 291½, 292, 292½, 293, 293½, 294, 294½, 295, 295½, 296, 296½, 297, 297½, 298, 298½, 299, 299½, 300, 300½, 301, 301½, 302, 302½, 303, 303½, 304, 304½, 305, 305½, 306, 306½, 307, 307½, 308, 308½, 309, 309½, 310, 310½, 311, 311½, 312, 312½, 313, 313½, 314, 314½, 315, 315½, 316, 316½, 317, 317½, 318, 318½, 319, 319½, 320, 320½, 321, 321½, 322, 322½, 323, 323½, 324, 324½, 325, 325½, 326, 326½, 327, 327½, 328, 328½, 329, 329½, 330, 330½, 331, 331½, 332, 332½, 333, 333½, 334, 334½, 335, 335½, 336, 336½, 337, 337½, 338, 338½, 339, 339½, 340, 340½, 341, 341½, 342, 342½, 343, 343½, 344, 344½, 345, 345½, 346, 346½, 347, 347½, 348, 348½, 349, 349½, 350, 350½, 351, 351½, 352, 352½, 353, 353½, 354, 354½, 355, 355½, 356, 356½, 357, 357½, 358, 358½, 359, 359½, 360, 360½, 361, 361½, 362, 362½, 363, 363½, 364, 364½, 365, 365½, 366, 366½, 367, 367½, 368, 368½, 369, 369½, 370, 370½, 371, 371½, 372, 372½, 373, 373½, 374, 374½, 375, 375½, 376, 376½, 377, 377½, 378, 378½, 379, 379½, 380, 380½, 381, 381½, 382, 382½, 383, 383½, 384, 384½, 385, 385½, 386, 386½, 387, 387½, 388, 388½, 389, 389½, 390, 390½, 391, 391½, 392, 392½, 393, 393½, 394, 394½, 395, 395½, 396, 396½, 397, 397½, 398, 398½, 399, 399½, 400, 400½, 401, 401½, 402, 402½, 403, 403½, 404, 404½, 405, 405½, 406, 406½, 407, 407½, 408, 408½, 409, 409½, 410, 410½, 411, 411½, 412, 412½, 413, 413½, 414, 414½, 415, 415½, 416, 416½, 417, 417½, 418, 418½, 419, 419½, 420, 420½, 421, 421½, 422, 422½, 423, 423½, 424, 424½, 425, 425½, 426, 426½, 427, 427½, 428, 428½, 429, 429½, 430, 430½, 431, 431½, 432, 432½, 433, 433½, 434, 434½, 435, 435½, 436, 436½, 437, 437½, 438, 438½, 439, 439½, 440, 440½, 441, 441½, 442, 442½, 443, 443½, 444, 444½, 445, 445½, 446, 446½, 447, 447½, 448, 448½, 449, 449½, 450, 450½, 451, 451½, 452, 452½, 453, 453½, 454, 454½, 455, 455½, 456, 456½, 457, 457½, 458, 458½, 459, 459½, 460, 460½, 461, 461½, 462, 462½, 463, 463½, 464, 464½, 465,

Bannockburn

CARRICK RANGE HOTEL,
QUARTZVILLE,
the immediate vicinity of the Carrick Reefs.)

THOMAS HAZLETT . Proprietor.

Having purchased from Mr JOHN M'CORMICK
the above well-known and centrally-situated
Hotel, I am now in a position to offer first-class
accommodation to all who may favour me with
their patronage.

The Premises are fitted up and furnished on
the most complete scale, regardless of expense,
and the arrangements for the comfort of visitors
and travellers are second to none in the district.

COMMODIOUS BILLIARD ROOM,
with one of Julius Paser's full-sized tables

An excellent SIX-STALLED STABLE on
premises, and a careful groom always in at-
tendance.

T. HAZLETT.

Kawarau Gorge

NOTICE.

ROBERT INGLIS begs to inform the
inhabitants of Cromwell and surrounding
districts that he has commenced business as a
WILDER AND CONTRACTOR.

All kinds of building completed with perman-
ency and despatch. Plans, Specifications, and
Estimates prepared for any design, at moderate
prices.

In connection with the above, we are pre-
pared to deliver to any part of the district
ONE of Superior Quality, BRICKS in any
quantity, and COAL, unequalled in any part of
the district. By the supply of a good article
combined with moderate prices, we hope to earn
share of public patronage and support.

INGLIS & BINGE.

Orders addressed to Robert Inglis, or Charles
Binge, Kawarau Gorge, will receive prompt at-
tention.

A daily visit's Cromwell daily. Back loading
at moderate rates.

Gorge, 1st February, 1872.

Bendigo

O SIAH MITCHINSON,
Wholesale and Retail

STOREKEEPER,
WINE, SPIRIT, AND PROVISION MER-
CHANT,

WAKEFIELD STORE,
(Near Cromwell Quartz Co.'s Machine),
BENDIGO.

GOODS DELIVERED

At all parts of the Reefs.

BENDIGO POST OFFICE.

Interest at the rate of 12½ per cent charged on
all accounts due over two months.

MOUNT PISA HOTEL,
(Six Miles from Cromwell,) on the road to Bendigo, Wanaka, Cardrona, &c.

DAVID TAGGART . Proprietor.

Wines, Spirits, and Ales of the best quality.

Good Accommodation for Travellers.

Luggate

ALBION HOTEL AND STORE,
LUGGATE,

2 miles from Cromwell, on the main road to
Lake Wanaka).

H. MAIDMAN Proprietor.
This well-known Hotel possesses every accom-
modation for the comfort and convenience of
travellers.

Groceries, Clothing, Drapery, Ironmongery
Mining Tools, &c., &c., constantly on hand, at
Cromwell prices.

GOOD STABLING.

N.B.—District Post Office.

Wanaka

WANAKA HOTEL, PEMBROKE.

The above hotel, which is delightfully
situated on the margin of the Wanaka Lake,
offers to the tourist and pleasure-seeker
advantages rarely to be met with.

The scenery in the neighbourhood is ex-
ceedingly picturesque; and on an island in
the Lake there is excellent rabbit-shooting.

An excellent Four-stalled STABLE, and a
PADDOCK, for horses.

THEODORE RUSSELL,
Proprietor.

Alexandra

MANUHERIKIA BREWERY,
ALEXANDRA

THEYERS & BECK beg to announce
that they are prepared to supply their
SPARKLING XXXX ALES in any quantity.
Delivered free of cartage within twenty
miles.

Orders left with
Mr THEYERS, Alexandra ;
Mr C. P. BECK, Clyde ;

Or at the BREWERY, will be promptly attended
to.

THEYERS AND BECK,
BREWERS,
ALEXANDRA.

Clyde

MEDICAL HALL, CLYDE,
M. MARSHALL,

CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST,
SUNDERLAND-ST., CLYDE.

Prescriptions carefully prepared.

BOOKSELLER, STATIONER, AND NEWS
VENDER.

Importer of English, Foreign, and Colonial
Newspapers and Magazines.

Libraries and Magazine Clubs supplied at a
small advance upon English prices.

Nevis

I HAVE never seen so GREAT A VARIETY
of GOODS, and of such SUPERIOR QUALITY,
anywhere else as is now ON SALE at the

BRITISH STORES, NEVIS.

Queenstown

ROBERT BOYNE,
GENERAL STOREKEEPER
AND NEWS AGENT,
Queenstown, Lake Wakatip.

A large stock of Groceries and other goods
always on hand. Importer of English and Colonial
Newspapers. Orders punctually attended
to, and newspapers forwarded to any part of the
district.

Agent for the CROMWELL ARGUS.

[A CARD.]

D. P O W E L L ,
AUCTIONEER, &c.

SALE ROOMS - BALLARAT-STREET,
QUEENSTOWN.

OFFICE :

Ballarat-st. (opposite the Family Hotel)

Arrowtown

R. P R I T C H A R D ,
Wholesale and Retail Storkeeper,
WINE, SPIRIT, AND PROVISION MERCHANT,
ARROWTOWN.

The largest and best-assorted stock of Wines,
Spirits, Groceries, and Provisions in the district.

A well-assorted stock of Boots and Shoes,
Drapery, &c.

Agent for T. ROBINSON & Co., Agricultural
Implement Manufacturers, Dunedin & Melbourne

PRINTING
THE ART PRESERVATIVE OF ALL ARTS.

CROMWELL ARGUS

General Printing Office

MELMORE TERRACE.

MATTHEWS & FENWICK,

MERCANTILE AND DECORATIVE
PRINTERS,

EXECUTE ORDERS FOR

PRINTING

OF EVERY KIND

In the most modern styles of the Art.

BOOK AND PAMPHLET WORK,

Unsurpassed in the Colony.

PLAIN, ENAMELED, } CARDS { COLORED, EMBOSSED,

In endless variety of style.

ADMISSION TICKETS

For Balls, Concerts, Lectures, Entertainments,
Soires, &c. &c.

BALL PROGRAMMES,

NEWEST STYLES.

Business & Invitation Circulars,

Printed in New and Elegant Type,

ON FINE POST OR FANCY NOTE PAPER.

MINING COMPANIES' SCRIP,

(Superior to Lithographed)

ON BEST HAND-MADE PAPER.

POSTERS,

ANY SIZE,

BLACK OR COLOURED INKS.

ILLUMINATED SHOW-CARDS,

SUPERL DESIGNS,

In Coloured Inks or Gold Bronze.

Receipt and Delivery Books

Neatly printed and strongly bound.

Catalogues, Hand Bills, Programmes,

Labels, Memo.'s, Societies' Rules,

Bags and Wrapping Papers,

Prospectuses, Envelopes,

Ale & Porter Labels,

Circular Labels,

—AND—

EVERY OTHER KIND OF PRINTING!

The Cromwell Argus

IS PUBLISHED

EVERY TUESDAY AFTERNOON

And delivered the same day,

BY SPECIAL MESSENGERS, THROUGHOUT THE

DISTRICT.

SUBSCRIPTION:

SIX SHILLINGS & QUARTER.

CASUAL ADVERTISEMENTS:

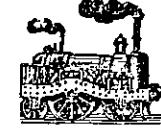
Each insertion under four, per inch..... 3/-

On four or more insertions, a reduction of 25 %

STANDING ADVERTISEMENTS

On still more liberal terms.

Dunedin Advertisements



F RASER, WISHART, & CO.,
RAILWAY FOUNDRY,
GREAT KING STREET, DUNEDIN.

All kinds of Castings in Iron and Brass :
Stampers ; Quartz-Crushing Machinery
Cast Iron Sluice and Ripple Plates
Overshot, Breast, & Undershot Water-wheels
Steam Engines made and repaired.
Castings supplied for all kinds of Reaping,
Threshing, and Horse-power Machines.
Furnace Bars ; Fire-proof Doors & Safes. [170]

O TAGO FOUNDRY



[Established 1859.]

WILLIAM WILSON,
ENGINEER, BOILER-MAKER
IRON FOUNDER, & BLACKSMITH,
Cumberland-street,
D U N E D I N.

Castings in Brass or Iron.
Steam Engines and Boilers made and repaired.
Overshot and Breast Water-wheels of Iron and
Wood.

Quartz-crushing Machinery.
Pumping and Winding Gear.
Cast-iron Sluice and Ripple Plates.
Sheet-iron Hopper-plates punched to any size.
Gold-dredging Spoons.
Machinery for Flours, Oatmeal, and Barley Mills
Reaping, Threshing, and Horse-power Ma-
chines made and repaired.
Fire-proof doors and safes.
Price's Flax-dressing Machines made. 124

I M P E R I A L HOTEL,
PRINCES-STREET SOUTH,
DUNEDIN.

Having taken the above hotel, I beg to intimate
to my old friends and the public generally that
I am prepared to offer the best accommodation
to Boarders, private families, and Travellers, at
Moderate Charges.

Very superior accommodation for Wedding
Parties, &c.

FIRST-CLASS STABLING.—Horses, Buggies, and
Carriages on hire.

165 W. H. HAYTON.

WANTED KNOWN,
SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES,
PRICES REDUCED.

M. A. ALDRICH,
Princes-street, Dunedin.

Established Twenty Years.

G E O R G E M A T T H E W S,
NURSERYMAN,
SEEDSMAN, AND SEED-GROWER,
MORAY PLACE, DUNEDIN,

Begs to intimate that he has constantly on hand
Agricultural and Garden Seeds
Fruit, Forest, and Ornamental Trees in
season
Garden Tools
Pruning Gloves
Flower Pots, &c. &c.

WHEELER'S ADVERTISING
AGENCY.

R. T. WHEELER,
COLLECTOR,

Advertising and General Commission
Agent,

STAFFORD-STREET, DUNEDIN.

Agent for the CROMWELL ARGUS.

CROMWELL PUBLIC LIBRARY.

The Reading-room is open to Subscribers on
Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays.

The Library contains an extensive variety of
Books in every department of literature : and
about £60 worth of New Works is expected to
arrive shortly from Great Britain.

All the Provincial Newspapers, and a number
of English Papers and Periodicals, are regularly
received for the use of Subscribers.

Annual Subscription, £1 1s ; Half-Yearly,
12s 6d ; Quarterly, 7s 6d.

CROMWELL KILWINNING LODGE (S.C.)

The REGULAR MEETING of the above Lodge will be held on WEDNESDAY Evening, the 22nd May, at 7.30 sharp, when the R.W.M. will deliver a LECTURE in the Third Degree.

By order of the R.W.M.,
T. MARTIN, Secretary.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

SERVICES FOR MAY:
SUNDAY, MAY 26, at 7.30 p.m.

WANTED,—A GOOD GENERAL SERVANT. Apply at the Office of this Paper.

WANTED,—A GOOD COLLIER. Apply at the CROMWELL COAL WORKS. NICHOLAS & MARTIN.

NOTICE.

THE Charge for Crushing at the Royal Standard Company's Machine will be as under from this date, subject to certain alterations:—

10 tons and under 20 30s. per ton.
20 tons and under 30 25s. per ton.
30 tons and under 40 20s. per ton.
40 tons and under 50 18s. per ton.
50 tons and under 100 16s. per ton.
100 and over 14s. per ton.

GEO. JENOUR,
Cromwell, April 29. Legal Manager.

E. HARDING, (formerly Cook at the Commercial Hotel, Cromwell)

Begs to inform visitors to Carrickton that he has taken the Restaurant in connection with the Referees' Arms Hotel, where they may rely upon getting a GOOD LUNCHEON at any hour of the day.

There is a first-class four-stalled STABLE attached to the Hotel.

TO WHEELWRIGHTS & BLACKSMITHS.

A FIRST-CLASS OPENING.

FOR SALE, with immediate possession, a substantial BLACKSMITH'S SHOP, now doing a good business; together with the whole of the Stock-in-Trade and Tools.

The reason for the disposal of the above Property is that the Proprietor intends to leave Otago.

For particulars, apply on the premises to WILLIAM BARNES, JUNR., t.c. Blacksmith, Cromwell.

J. C. CHAPPLE, AUCTIONEER.

Any orders for Sales in the Cromwell District may be left at the ARGUS Office, and will meet with prompt attention.

VICTORIA FIRE AND GENERAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL £2,200,000.

I. HALLENSTEIN & CO., AGENTS, CROMWELL. 89

WE have now opened out our Autumn and Winter Stock of DRAPERY, CLOTHING, BOOTS, &c.; also, full supplies in every department. For particulars, see our general advertisement on the first page.

I. HALLENSTEIN & CO.

NOTICE.

WE, the undersigned, beg to inform the inhabitants of the Cromwell, Alexandra, and Clyde districts that we have appointed

I. Hallenstein and Co., Cromwell, As our only AGENTS for the sale of our Silk-dressed

FLOUR, BRAN, AND POLLARD.

We guarantee all Flour branded with our name, and obtained through the above agents.

ROBERTSON & HALLENSTEIN, Brunswick Flour Mills,

LAKE WAKATIP.

[Advertisement.]—Having purchased for cash and personally selected One Thousand Pounds worth of Autumn and Winter Drapery, Clothing, Boots, &c., we feel much pleasure in announcing to our numerous customers and other residents in the district that the same will be added to our present large stock and be open for inspection this week. We can therefore safely assure constituents that we have the largest and choicest stock of Seasonable Goods on the Gold-fields; but don't take our word for it: come and judge for yourselves.—I. Hallenstein & Co.

New Advertisements.



CROMWELL JOCKEY CLUB ANNUAL RACES.

26TH AND 27TH DECEMBER, 1872.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 26:

CROMWELL DERBY of 50 Sovs., added to a Sweepstake of £5 5s. each. For three-year-olds. Colts, 7st. 4lb.; Fillies and Geldings, 7st. 1lb. Distance, one mile and a half. Entrance, £3 3s.

Entrances to be made to the Secretary on or before 1st OCTOBER 1872.

WILLIAM MACNAB,
Secretary.

J. OLIVER WHITE,
Artist & Photographer,
(From Great Bourke-street, Melbourne).

Ordinary Cartes de Visite, £1 per dozen; 15s. per half dozen.

Colouring, Is. per card.

Solar Enlargements coloured in oil or water-colours.

Sitters are shown a Proof Card. If not approved of, no extra charge for re-taking.

Cabinets, Medallions, &c.

MELMORE TERRACE, CROMWELL
For a Short Time Only.

CR OMWELL CEMETERY.

NOTICE.—Any person or persons damaging the fence, removing pegs, or otherwise interfering with the Cemetery Enclosure, will be prosecuted.—By order,

JOHN MARSH, Secretary.

May 20, 1872.

IN B A N K R U P T C Y.

ESTATE of WILLIAM SHANLY,
Of Cromwell.

NOTICE is hereby given, that RICHARD HENRY LEARY, the Provisional Trustee in Bankruptcy, has been appointed to REALISE this Estate as Agent for the undersigned.

All Accounts due to the said Estate must be paid only to him or a person authorised by him.

(Signed) JAMES T. MACKERRAS,
W. STAVELY,
Trustees of the said Estate

ESTATE OF WILLIAM SHANLY,
Of Cromwell.

All ACCOUNTS due to the above Estate MUST BE PAID FORTHWITH, or legal proceedings will be taken for recovery of the same without delay.

Mr CHARLES JOHNSON is authorised to COLLECT the Accounts and give receipts in the name of the Trustees.

RICHARD H. LEARY,
Provisional Trustee in Bankruptcy,
Agent for the Trustees.

Cromwell, 29th May 1872.

ELECTORAL DISTRICT OF DUNSTAN.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Revising Officer for the above Electoral District will hold a Court for the REVISION of the LIST OF VOTERS for the said District, on Saturday, the 15th day of June 1872, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at the Resident Magistrate's Court House, Clyde.

At which said Court will be heard and determined all Claims, duly made, to have names inserted in the said List of Voters; and all objections, duly made, to the names of persons being retained or placed on the Electoral Roll of the said District. The names of persons whose Christian names or whose qualifications shall be wholly omitted, where by law required to be specified, in the said List,—or whose place of abode, or the nature or description of whose qualifications, are insufficiently described for the purpose of being identified,—will be expunged, unless the matter so omitted or insufficiently described be then supplied. The Revising Officer will also at the said Court make such corrections in the said Lists, and do all such other acts, as are required of him by "The Registration of Electors Act, 1869."

Dated this 24th day of May, 1872.

WILLIAM M. HODGKINS,
Revising Officer.

ROBERT BURNS Q.M. COMPANY, REGISTERED.

An Extraordinary MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held on THURSDAY NEXT, at 4 p.m., at the Company's Office, Cromwell.

Business:—To arrange for future working of the Claim, and to declare Dividend.

CHAS. COLCLOUGH,
Manager.

ROB ROY COMPANY, CARRICK.

A CALL of £3 per Twelfth Interest in the above is made PAYABLE AT ONCE to the undersigned. (No meeting.)

CHAS. COLCLOUGH,
Hon. Sec.

A MEETING of the COLLEEN BAWN QUARTZ-MINING COMPANY

will be held at the CROMWELL HOTEL, Cromwell, on SATURDAY, 25th May inst., at 5.30 p.m.

ROBT. BRYDON,
Secretary.

Winter Evening POPULAR ENTERTAINMENTS

FRIDAY, MAY 24.

FIRST GRAND PERFORMANCE OF THE SEASON,

In aid of Cromwell Atheneum Building Fund,

WILL TAKE PLACE AT

KIDD'S CONCERT HALL,

ON THE

EVENING of the QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY.

PROGRAMME.

PART I.

1. Overture Band

2. Glee—Awake, Es'ian Igre! Company

3. Song—Constance Mr Baird

4. Barlesque Scene Mr Blair

5. Song—Add Robin Gray

6. Cornet Solo Master R. Whetter

7. Song—Ring out, Wild Bells! Mr Loughnan

8. Comic Song—Have you Seen the Duke? Mr Jolly

9. Song—Tis thy Dear Voice Mr Campbell

10. Song—Within a Mile of Edin-

bard's Town Mr Sansom

11. Song—When other Lips Mr Sansom

12. Comic Song—Ten Little Niggers Mr Smith

PART II.

1. Song—Let me like a Soldier fall Mr Sansom

2. Song—The Murmur of the Shell

3. Song—MacGregor's Gathering Mr Campbell

4. Irish Sketch—Pauden O'Raf-

ferty's Sog Voyage Mr Frazer

5. Song—The Wanderer Mr Loughnan

6. Song—The Arab Steed Mr Foreman

7. Duet—What are the Wild Waves

Saying? Mr Baird and

8. Comic Song—The Jackshaw Mr Jolly

9. Negro Farce—The Nervous Nigger Mr Smith

Finale—God Save the Queen! Company

TO COMMENCE PUNCTUALLY AT EIGHT.

Prices of Admission:—Front Seats, 4s.; Back Seats, 2s. 6d.

FOR A QUADRILLE PARTY (under the management of the Committee) will be held after the Performances. Admission, 2s.

FULL BAND.

By order,

JOHN MARSH,
Hon. Secretary.

Cromwell Argus, AND NORTHERN GOLD-FIELDS GAZETTE.

CROMWELL: TUESDAY, MAY 21, 1872.

Mr MACASSEY has indulged himself during the past week or two in occupations that will in no wise tend to heighten his reputation for sagacity, or induce constituencies to seek him as their representative. He seems to take a pleasure in doing what should be left undone; and identifies himself with men and measures of the most objectionable kind. He lacks discrimination in choosing his political friends; opposes public opinion on vital questions; and, when thwarted in any of his schemes, seems to remember with malevolence his opponents. It is within the recollection of our readers, how, when contesting the late Wakatip election for the House of Representatives, he vented his spleen against the *Wakatip Mail*, as well as its editor, how, smarting under the sense of being again a defeated candidate, he uttered what were considered idle threats; and how he manifested, by his loss of temper and want of tact, his unfitness not only to represent the Wakatip district, but perchance any

other. He seems, however, to be a "beggar"; will not take "no" for answer; and, by his meddling inter-

with the roads and bridges of our late neighbours, and his covert attempt to move their Warden, appears determined whether they are willing or the reverse to establish some kind of political com-

with the Wakatip electors. It does not seem to be eminently refreshing to the electors in Queenstown to know they such a powerful influence enlisted in favour; and it appears singular they object to the removal of their Warden as a kind of solace to the wounded feelings of their rejected candidate. It is quite true that Mr MACASSEY may be better judge than themselves as to the manner in which justice is dispensed among them; but until they are conscious of such evil judging in their midst, it certainly unkind to convince them the fact, and a work of supererogation for this embryonic politician. No tent, it appears, with the notoriety repeated attempts to become a member of the House of Representatives have sinned; careless of the known anti-

New Zealand colonists manifest to

denominational education; he has g

by one of his latest political exploit

good and sufficient reason to mining

constituencies why he should never again

to become their representative. Accor

to the *Arrow Observer*, a petition has

prepared by some "designing and un-

pulons parties acting behind the scenes

Cardrona, to which "the unsuspecting

nurse" have been made the dupes, and

sented by Mr MACASSEY to the Prov

Council. Its purport is, charging

Warden BEETHAM with "prejudice,

itice, and oppression," and praying for

removal. Our contemporary remark

"It certainly did not emanate from

"Arrow division of the district, nor

"the neighbourhood of the Shotover

"up the Lake. The Chinese them

"know nothing at all about it; no

"one that we have spoken to has

"heard of it; nor do we find any of

"that have cause for complaint ag

"the Warden, or desire his removal."</

The funeral of the late Miss Charlotte Edwards, who died at Nevis Ferry on Friday, took place yesterday, and was attended by not less than 150 persons.

A meeting of the Cromwell Public Library Committee was held in the Town-hall on Tuesday evening, 14th inst. Two applications for the office of librarian were opened and read, and the choice of the Committee fell upon Mr John M. Kelly, who has since been installed as Mr Jeour's successor.

Mr J. Oliver White, artist and photographer, has opened a temporary studio in Melmore-terrace. We have had an opportunity of examining a number of his photographs and colour-work, and have no hesitation in pronouncing them equal to anything of the kind we have yet seen in this district. Mr White's charges for *cartes* are very moderate, and his services will no doubt be largely availed of during his brief stay in Cromwell, by those who wish to "Secure the shadow ere the substance fade."

Over twenty of the members of the Provincial Council went, on Saturday, May 11, to visit the Woollen Manufactory at Mosgiel. Mr Chaplin provided a coach and horses—eight greys; and Ned Devine, the well-known whip, acted as driver. Mr A. J. Burns and Mr Smail received the visitors on arrival, and showed them over the works; and the former gentleman afterwards invited them to a luncheon at the Mosgiel Hotel. The visitors are said to have left the factory strongly impressed that the foundation had been laid of a successful colonial industry.

A fact of considerable importance to Registered Mining Companies was mentioned in the Warden's Court on Thursday, during the hearing of an application by the Robert Burns Quartz Mining Company, registered, for protection. The Warden asked the legal manager (Mr Colelough) whether the company was possessed of a miner's right. Mr Colelough replied in the negative, adding that the shareholders each held a miner's right, but he was not aware it was requisite for the company to have one. The Warden observed that no registered company could come into Court without a miner's right. It was not necessary for each individual shareholder to have one. Mr Colelough thereupon applied for and obtained a miner's right for the company, and the protection certificate was granted.

A Dunedin correspondent informs us that on Friday, 11th inst., a deputation, consisting of Messrs Shepherd and Armstrong, M.P.C.'s, Mr Thomas Logan, and Mr H. W. Smythies, waited upon His Honor the Superintendent, and brought under his notice the following matters respecting the Dunstan and Cromwell districts, viz.:—Road from Wakefield to Logan's Reef; roads from Quartzville to the Carrick Reefs; the short-track from Cromwell to Cardrona over Mount Pleasant; emigrations for Cromwell and Alexandra; road from Batchelor's Gully to Alexandra; road to Drybread; widening of road between Clyde and Cromwell; and the desirability of vesting the Cromwell public reserves in the hands of the Corporation. His Honor gave careful attention to the various requests urged by the deputation, and promised to assist in giving effect to their wishes. [It is a singular fact that the name of Mr Christopher Hickey, M.P.C. for Kawaau district, does not appear in connection with the deputation above referred to.]

The probability of inducing the Government to increase the amount placed on the Estimates last session for the construction of a horse-track between Cromwell Bridge and Quartz Reef Point is sufficiently remote to warrant us in recommending that the proposal to cut a track should be abandoned, and that application should at once be made for a vote sufficient to defray the cost of a bridge over the Clutha at Dead Man's Point. There is not a more eligible site for a bridge on any part of the river, and we believe that the work could be done for a very moderate sum. By adopting this plan, there would be no necessity for any rock cutting, save perhaps a chain or two on the east side of the river. A bridge capable of carrying dray traffic would be immense benefit, not only to the residents of Quartz Reef Point, but to those of Emdigo also,—as it would have the effect of dispensing with the three ferries now in existence between the latter place and Cromwell. If any effort is to be made in the direction we have pointed out, the matter must be set about at once, as the present session will soon draw to a close. [A question put by Mr Hickey in reference to the track, together with Mr Brashaw's answer, will be seen in our report of the Council proceedings.]

The Foresters of Bannockburn celebrated the fifth anniversary of Court Royal Oak of Kawau on Friday, the 17th inst. Although the hall and supper were not so numerously attended as on a similar occasion last year, the affair passed off most successfully, the utmost harmony and good order prevailing throughout, and all the arrangements made by the stewards being most complete and satisfactory. The ball opened about 9 p.m., when between twenty and thirty couples took the floor, and kept possession of it, with little intermission, until supper-time arrived. The room and tables were decorated in very tasteful style with evergreens and floral devices, and the viands were all that the most epicurean taste could desire. The refreshments having been disposed of (we don't mean to say they were all consumed), P.C.R. Bro. Fraer, of Court Star of Cromwell, who occupied the chair, proposed "The Health of Her Majesty the Queen," a toast which was duly honoured by all present. Then followed "Court Royal Oak," proposed by the Chairman, and responded to in eloquent terms by C.R. Bro. Joseph Moore. "Kindred Societies," also given from the chair, was fittingly acknowledged by P.C.R. Bro. Marsh (Court Star of Cromwell), and N.G. Bro. Talboys, (Loyal Cromwell Lodge, M.U.I.O.O.F.). The Chairman then proposed in succession the remaining toasts—"The Press," "The Ladies," and "The Host and Hostess," which were severally responded to by Mr Matthews, Mr W. Barnes, and Mr Richards.

Dancing was shortly afterwards resumed, and was kept up with unflagging energy until five a.m. on Saturday. Mr Cook, assisted by Mr J. M. Kelly, played the requisite dance-music in a style that gave complete satisfaction. Mr and Mrs Richards were highly complimented for the excellent manner in which the supper was prepared and served.

Mr James Smith, the spiritualistic lecturer, was presented in Dunedin, on the 15th inst., with a purse containing 50 sovereigns.

The degree of Doctor of Divinity has been conferred on the Rev. D. M. Stuart, of Knox Church, Dunedin, by the University of St. Andrews.

During the sitting of the Warden's Court on Thursday last, Mr Carew stated that in future all applicants for extended claims, water-races, protection certificates, &c., must either attend personally at the Court on the day of hearing, or send an agent duly authorised in writing to appear on their behalf.

A disastrous fire occurred in Timaru on Monday, the 13th inst. The fire broke out at 3.30 a.m. in the Slip Hotel, and extending right and left, destroyed, in addition to the hotel, the following premises:—R. Taylor's restaurant; the *Timaru and Gladstone Gazette*'s office; P. W. Hutton's grocery; Sheen and Co.'s, sailmakers; and Cockroft's, watchmaker. The further progress of the flames was arrested by the exertions of the Fire Brigade. The printing plant in the *Gazette* office was removed before the fire gained access to it; and the bulk of Mr Hutton's stock, as well as Mr Cockroft's, was saved. We grieve the foregoing from a *Timaru Herald Extra* published on the day of the occurrence.

At the weekly meeting of the Waste Land Board held in Dunedin last Wednesday, Messrs Macassey and Holmes, instructed by Mr G. B. Barton, of Queenstown, made application on behalf of Mr Kerin, for a depasturing lease of about 24 square miles of country on the northern branch of the Matatapu, about thirty miles from Cardrona. It was claimed that Mr Kerin had discovered this tract. It was resolved that a sketch should be forwarded by him, and three months were given him to do so, and that his application be considered first of any others that might be sent in. The area applied for was, it was stated, capable of carrying about 2000 sheep. It would seem, if the estimate of its sheep-carrying capability be correctly stated, that the country applied for cannot be of much account for depasturing purposes, nearly eight acres being allotted for every sheep.]

IMPROVED APPARATUS FOR PULVERISING TAILINGS.

We have been favoured by Mr W. Watson, late of the Royal Standard battery, with the following details of an improved apparatus for pulverising tailings. The idea seems feasible, and we lay it before our readers for them to judge of its value. It will be seen to be a modification of "the berdan"; and, in the event of large quantities of pyrites being found generally through our reefs, may prove of considerable importance. The plans can be inspected at our office:—

This machine consists of two wooden frames to carry the driving and vertical shafts; a basin, or pan, of cast iron; a grinder; wooden shafts; and a cast-iron cistern containing quicksilver.

Its object is to extract as much gold as possible from tailings, by the following process:—The tailings fall into a wooden shot at the foot of the copper tables, by which they are conveyed into the grinding pan or basin, in which is inserted a grinder having an upright shaft and bevel wheel; gearing with a horizontal shaft and bevel wheel, driven by means of a belt and pulley from the main-shaft. The grinder, or pulveriser, sits close to the basin, and has an adjusting screw to regulate the fineness to which the tailings may be reduced. They then pass through two or more apertures in the bottom of the grinding pan, into a wooden shoot of any convenient height, the end of which is immersed in quicksilver contained in a cistern. All the tailings must be exposed, by means of gravitation, to a pressure of mercury, thereby ensuring amalgamation of all the fine particles of gold that would pass over the surface of the tables and be lost. Where steam is used, a pipe may be led to heat the cistern surrounding the mercury. With this machine, all occasion for the use of blanket-tables is done away with. The cost of the apparatus, for a ten-stamp battery, would be about £100.

RESIDENT MAGISTRATE'S COURT.

THURSDAY, MAY 16.

(Before E. H. Carew, Esq., R.M.)

POLICE v. E. THOMPSON.—The defendant, a hotelkeeper residing at the Nevis, was charged on the information of Sergeant Cassels, with keeping a billiard-table on his premises without being duly licensed so to do.—The defendant stated that he had for the last three years been in the habit of sending the amount of the license fee to the Treasury in Dunedin. He had remitted the money for the current year several months ago, but had not yet received the renewal of his license in return.—The Magistrate said it was necessary for the holders of billiard-licenses to make application to the Bench for renewals: that was the proper and only course to adopt.

G. T. STEPHENSON v. BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES.—Claim, £50, for alleged wrongful dismissal.—Mr Brough, who appeared for the Bank, stated that the plaintiff had been served with notice that a portion of the evidence was to be heard by the Dunedin Bench. He therefore asked for a further adjournment, as without the evidence referred to, the case could not be proceeded with.—The plaintiff submitted that the Bank had already given three weeks' notice, and it was a hardship upon him to have so much delay in the matter. The Magistrate adjourned the hearing for seven days, and declined to allow plaintiff his expenses for the day.

JOHN PERRIAM v. PETER M'KAY.—This case was adjourned, at plaintiff's request, till next Court-day.

THOMAS HORRIGAN v. JOSEPH HOLLIDAY.—The affidavit of service of summons in this case not having been returned from Dunedin, the hearing was ordered to stand over for a week.

BILLIARD LICENSE.—The application of Thos. Hazlett, Carrick Range Hotel, was granted.

CARRICK RANGE QUARTZ REEFS.

The Heart of Oak Company washed up on Wednesday last. They obtained 330 ozs. 11 dwt., from 179 tons of stone. This is the largest cake of gold yet obtained from the Range. A dividend of 1s. per L.10 share has been declared by the management.

The Star of the East Company, crushing at the Elizabeth Battery, clean up to-morrow. Some 160 tons have been put through during the past fortnight. This crushing is taken entirely from the thick portion of the reef, and will inform the public and shareholders how this vast block of stone will pay.

The Elizabeth Company expect daily to open communication with their upper workings, by driving from their tunnel to the shaft they have sunk, following the course of the reef. It is a singular fact, but a dyke seems to have cut off, or dislocated, the reef, at the point where the tunnel should have cut it. The dyke appears to run almost at right angles to the course of the reef.

The Robert Burns Company obtained 61 ozs. of gold from 50 tons of stone. They have still a considerable quantity of surface stone to take out. The reef, at a depth, is as yet untried.

The sinking of the Colleen Bawn shaft was let at 15s. per foot.

QUEENSTOWN.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

MAY 18, 1872.

Last Monday everyone here was astounded at learning, by telegram from Mr Innes, M.P.C., that Mr James Macassey had presented a petition to the Provincial Council praying that Mr Beetham, our Warden and R.M., might be removed, the petition in question being signed by 800 Chinamen.

The charges alleged against Mr Warden Beetham are partiality, prejudice, oppression, &c. &c.,—charges which, to any one acquainted with that gentleman's conduct as a Magistrate, must appear utterly absurd. The matter had been kept a profound secret from the European miners, and altogether got up in such an underhand way, that it is very generally stigmatised as a spiteful attempt of the defeated candidate at the last election, aided by one or two persons (unknown) in the district, to injure Mr Beetham's character.

Public indignation culminated in a crowded meeting held on Thursday evening in the theatre, Mr M. J. Mulaghan, the acting Mayor, in the chair. Were I to repeat the terms applied to the proceeding and the instigators of it, I fear you would have to stand a series of actions for libel. The speakers were Mr M. J. Mulaghan, the Rev. D. Ross, the Rev. R. Coffey, Dr Douglas, Mr R. Johnston, and others. The Rev. Mr Coffey attributed the petition to political causes, the vexation and mortification of a defeated candidate, and altogether made a capital speech, though he said he considered clergymen out of place at a meeting of that description. Resolutions were passed unanimously expressive of abhorrence of the underhand, sneaking way in which the petition had been got up, and of confidence in Mr Beetham as our Magistrate, this last being followed by three hearty cheers for the Warden. The Rev. Mr Coffey's resolution, "That memorials be signed and forwarded to Government against the removal of Mr Warden Beetham," was carried with applause, and a memorial laid on the table at the close of the proceedings was signed by all who could reach it. One of the speakers, a miner, said that the Chinamen in his portion of the district denied knowing anything about the petition and attributed it to some European. He also suggested that the signatures had probably been obtained from the last shipload of Chinese when they landed, as a Sam Men or an Ah Chee signed in Dunedin would look just as well on paper as similar names signed here.

The great law case, Edgar v. Grace, claim £12,000 for encroachment, in which the assessors awarded £8,000 damages, is shortly to be heard in the Supreme Court. The costs will soon assume a respectable figure.

The Town Hall was to have been opened with a grand concert and ball on the Queen's birthday, the 24th, but the opening has been now postponed until the 18th June. Great preparations are being made to render the concert a thorough success. As it is, we are to have a rifle match of the resuscitated Wakatipu Rifles Volunteers on the 24th, and a dramatic entertainment in the evening. The "Jane Williams" steamer is also advertised to make an excursion trip up the Lake on that day.

I hear a new method of dredging is about to be tried on the Shotover, the floating dredge being dispersed with and the operations conducted from either bank. The most important advantage claimed for the invention is that the depth of water in the river is unimportant.

The weather latterly has been a mixture of rain and sunshine, frost and snow. As we progress further into the middle of winter we may hope to experience the frosty nights and bright calm days for which the winter weather of our Lake district is so famed.

Since 1863 the National debt has been reduced by £12,740,000.

At Foleshill, near Coventry, a young man, named Oldham, beat his mother to death with an iron candlestick.

In Britain, robbery with violence is now invariably punished with the lash, in addition to a long term of imprisonment.

The Tichborne claimant remains in Newgate. He has published a letter appealing to the public for subscriptions to aid his defence, solemnly asserting he is the real Sir Roger.

CROMWELL SCHOOL COMMITTEE.

On Thursday evening last an adjourned meeting of this Committee was held in the School-room. There were present Messrs John Marsh (Chairman), I. Wright, D. A. Jolly, J. A. Matthews, and the acting secretary, Mr D. MacKellar.

The Secretary stated that the audit of accounts had not yet been completed, but it would be submitted at an early date.

A copy of the Education Bill to be laid before the General Assembly at its ensuing session was laid on the table by the Secretary. The Committee unanimously adopted a resolution expressing their general approval of the principles of the Bill, with the exception of those embodied in the clauses referring to aided schools.

A circular from the Education Board, dated 28th March, 1872, and enclosing the following memorandum, was read:—

"On and after October 1, 1872, if a vacancy should occur in the office of teacher, the Education Board will regard Cromwell School as only a Side School, under Regulations 3 and 4, March 21, 1872; but in consideration of Mr MacKellar's long and efficient services he will retain the status and be paid the salary of a Main School teacher so long as the Inspector reports favourably of his school.

[The regulations quoted stipulate that an average attendance of at least forty pupils is required to constitute a Main School.]

It having been mentioned that heretofore no religious instruction of any kind had been imparted to the scholars by the teacher, the Committee agreed that it was desirable the provisions of the Education Ordinance relative to the reading of the Bible should be complied with; and a resolution was passed instructing the teacher to cause a portion of the Scriptures to be read in school daily—subject, however, to the proviso that those children whose parents do not wish them to receive religious instruction in the school shall be permitted to absent themselves during the time allotted for such instruction.

The Acting Secretary read a circular from the Committee of the Association lately organised in Dunedin for the promotion of National Education; together with copies of petitions presented to both branches of the Colonial Legislature on the same subject.

The Committee, as such, decided not to take any action in the matter; but the individuals expressed their hearty concurrence in the objects of the Association, and practically deacons raised their sympathy with the movement, by enrolling themselves as members and paying the contribution £2 (2s. 6d. each). The petitions were signed by all the members of Committee present, two of whom volunteered to canvass for additional signatures.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman closed the meeting.

We append a copy of the petition addressed to the House of Representatives. This other is exactly similar, except that it is addressed to the Legislative Council:—

"To the Honorable the Members of the House of Representatives of the Colony of New Zealand, in Parliament assembled:

"The Petition of the undersigned Inhabitants of the district of Kawarau, in the Province of Otago, in the Colony of New Zealand,

"Humbly Sheweth: "That your petitioners have learned with satisfaction that it is proposed to introduce a measure at the approaching session of Parliament, for the purpose of providing for the more extended diffusion of Elementary Instruction, and for the elevation of the standard of Popular Education throughout the Colony. They are prepared to give their cordial approbation to any measure which will ensure to the people of New Zealand a broad, liberal, and national system of Education.

That your petitioners believe that any legislation on this very important subject should be such as will enable the advantages of the Public Schools to be shared by all on equal terms, whatever may be their religious creeds or opinions.

"Your petitioners are convinced that any scheme which affords State aid to Denominational Schools will be unjust to the taxpayers, as involving a diversion of public funds to sectarian purposes, and that in practice it will be attended by many serious evils. It is admitted that in older and more populated countries the denominational system has not worked well, and has to a great extent failed to meet their educational wants. And your petitioners are firmly of opinion that such a system is equally unsuited to the circumstances of a young and thinly populated Colony.

"Your petitioners do not seek that the reading of the Bible in schools should be either enjoined or prohibited by the Legislature; but they are of opinion that the decision of this question should be left to the School Committee, subject to the provision of a time-table conscience clause.

"Your petitioners are therefore opposed to any assistance being granted towards the establishment of Denominational schools.

"May it therefore please your Honourable Heads to pass such an Education Bill into law as will establish Common National Schools on a comprehensive basis, and prevent the application of public money towards sectarian or denominational teaching.

"And your petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray."

Holloway's Pills, a cure for Bile, Liver, Stomach and Bowel Complaints.—These diseases are most prevalent in hot, dry, and sultry weather, and it is not abated by the daily use of proper medicines, frequently by the foundation of disorders which become incurable, to which *Holloway's Pills*, there being no medicine so efficacious in the cure of these complaints, not only that they rid the liver of insidious disease, but they likewise create a keen appetite and permanently invigorate the constitution. Persons of all ages may take these invaluable Pills with perfect safety, for sick headaches, disordered stomachs, weakness, and debility.

A married lady in Connecticut recently fell into a river and would have been drowned except that her cries attracted the attention of her husband, who, mistaking her for another woman, walked like a beaver to get her out.

WARDEN'S COURT, CROMWELL.

THURSDAY, MAY 16.

(Before E. H. Carew, Esq., Judge and Warden.)

A CAUTION TO ALIENS (and others).—Six Chinamen (from Bendigo) were charged, on the information of Sergeant Cassels, with mining for gold without being possessed of miners' rights. The offence was held proved against all the delinquents, who were fined 10s. each, in addition to 11s. costs of Court.

STEPHENSON, HIGGINS, and HEBBERT v. GILBERT M'CABE.—The complainants (for whom Mr Allanby appeared) sought to recover from defendant the sum of £4 11s. for wages due to them on account of work done in the Caledonian quartz-claim, together with a further sum of 9s. paid on defendant's behalf for mining-tools.—Defendant said he had not been furnished with any bill of particulars, and he therefore pleaded not indebted.—G. T. Stephenson, miner, stated: I am one of the complainants, and a working shareholder in the Caledonian claim. The defendant lately held a twelfth share in the claim. About seven weeks ago, a call of £4 11s. per share, in addition to 9s. for tools, was made on account of working expenses. The rate of wages paid was £3 12s. a week to each of the four men then employed. The defendant was made aware of the call having been made, but wished to deduct from the amount a sum alleged to be owing to him by one of the working shareholders, and offered to pay 16s. on account of the call.—In answer to the Warden, the defendant acknowledged the fact of the call having been made, but asked to be furnished with particulars. The Warden remarked that as defendant had acknowledged the call, he was liable for the amount of it. Defendant then agreed to pay the claim, and judgment was given for £3, together with 11s. costs of Court, and £1 1s. counsel's fee.

JOSEPH BERRY and GUSTAVUS RENDALL v. SAMUEL CHAMPION.—Claim £20 17s. 6d. balance of wages due to complainants for work done on the Bannockburn Water Race. Defendant pleaded not indebted. Mr Allanby, for complainants, called Joseph Berry, who stated: I am one of four shareholders in the Bannockburn Water Race. The other shareholders are Rendall, Champion, and Frennesson. Rendall and I are working shareholders. It was arranged that we were to receive 25s. a week each from the sleeping shareholders; and the expenses were to be defrayed by the four shareholders in equal proportions. Rendall and I have each received 25s. a week up to the time mentioned in the claim. When asked to pay the amount claimed, defendant did not dispute the fact of its being due, but said he could not pay it. There is a wages-man employed by the party, who also receives 25s. a week. We have paid him our share of his wages, but not Champion's share. The amount now sued for includes the proportion due by Champion to the wages-man.—At this stage, his Worship recommended Mr Allanby to withdraw the case, and bring it before the Court in proper form next Court-day. The complainants could not recover wages due to another.—The case was accordingly withdrawn.

APPLICATIONS.

Extended Claims.—John Bailey and another, Bailey's Gully; (no appearance).—T. Cooper and another, Geordie's Terrace, Lindis River: granted.—Wm. Radford, right-hand branch of Smith's Gully: granted.—John Barr, Bailey's Gully: granted.—Tung Oh Hee and another, Bannockburn: granted.—Ah Yett, near Bannockburn: granted.—L. C. Duns, Adams's Gully, adjoining the claim of Samuel Matter: objected to by D. Moore, and refused.—Chung Kam and two others, Dead Horse Gully: granted.—See Ah Tan and four others, Nevis Gorge: granted.

Protection.—Henry Wilson and five others, sixty days for a quartz-claim at the Carrick Range: granted, (two men to be kept at work).—Robert Burns Q. M. Co., registered, sixty days: granted, (two men to be employed).—Edward Barnard and five others, sixty days for a quartz claim. (No appearance).—Henry Summers and five others, sixty days for quartz claim No. 1 east of Star of the East (to test reef): granted.—Archibald Sutherland, ninety days for alluvial claim at the Nevis, (cause, inclemency of weather): granted.—James Gibson and five others, thirty days for the Welcome quartz claim, (to test reef): granted.

Tail Races.—John Bailey and another, Bailey's Gully: granted.—Chung Kam and two others, Dead Horse Gully: granted.—Wm. Benn and another, left-hand branch of Smith's Gully: granted.—See Ah Tan and five others, Nevis Gorge: granted.

Water Races.—Thomas Cooper and another, two sluice-heads from Geordie's Creek, near Lindis: granted.—Chung Kam and two others, two sluice-heads from Dead-horse Gully: granted.

Residence Areas.—Henry Norman, one acre, at Newcastle: granted.—James Partridge, 200 yards east of Escott's farm, Lowburn: granted.

Dams.—C. Colclough, manager of Nil Desperandum Q. M. Co., registered, applied for leave to construct a dam in Pipeclay Gully. Objections were made on behalf of the Robert Burns Company, and consideration of the application was postponed for a fortnight.

PROVINCIAL COUNCIL.

FRIDAY, 10th MAY.

RAILWAYS.

Dr Webster asked a question as to the present position of the survey on the Waitaki and Moeraki railway, which was answered by Mr Reid; and, in reply to Mr M'Kenzie, Mr Reid stated that the General Government had been advised to proceed with the survey of a line between Dunedin and Waikouaiti as soon as possible.

NASEBY.

It was recommended that a small parcel of land should be set aside for purposes of re-creation at Naseby.

OTAGO UNIVERSITY.

The Hon. Mr M'Lean moved that His Honor the Superintendent be recommended to reserve 100,000 acres of pastoral land for the benefit of the Otago University.

A considerable discussion ensued, in the course of which Mr M'Dermid moved as an amendment, that 500,000 acres should be set aside for the elementary schools of the Province.

Mr Macassey moved.—That the petition of 827 Chinese residents in the Wakatip District be referred to a Select Committee, with power to call for persons and papers.—The petition requests the removal of Mr Warden Beetham. A considerable discussion ensued as to whether it should not be rejected; but many members expressed an opinion that an enquiry should be instituted, being certain that such enquiry would only redound to Mr Beetham's credit. The motion was eventually carried.

A motion was carried recommending the Superintendent to reserve 500,000 acres as an endowment for the ordinary schools of the Province.

Mr Hickey moved.—That the petition of the Cromwell Quartz Refining Company be referred to the Goldfields Committee." Motion carried.

time, his amendment, promising to bring it forward again in another shape.

The original motion was carried.

The only other matter of any importance was a motion by Dr Webster in reference to the Dunedin Hospital, the first clause of which was "that one half of the whole expenses should be continued to be defrayed by the Province, and the other half by public contribution." There were four other clauses in the motion chiefly relative to the manner of management of the institution.

The first clause, after some discussion was put and lost; and the others were withdrawn temporarily.

MONDAY, 13th MAY.

Mr Sumpter asked the Provincial Secretary why effect had not been given to the resolution passed last session,—asking the Government to publish in the Gazette, at the end of every year, a complete alphabetical list of all persons whose Crown Grants were ready for issue.

Mr Reid replied that the expense incurred in the preparation and publishing of such a list would be too great.

Mr Shepherd moved, "That the following petitions be referred to the Gold-fields Committee:—(1) Petition from the Mayor and Councillors of the Municipality of Alexandra. (2) Petition from the Royal Standard Quartz Mining Company." Carried.

On the motion of Mr Cutten, the Council resolved to express its thanks to the Volunteer Representatives of Otago in the Annual Interprovincial Rifle Match of 1872, for the able and successful manner in which they represented the Province.

The following motion was put and carried:—"That an area not exceeding four acres be set apart for each agricultural or agricultural and pastoral society in the Province."

Mr G. F. C. Browne moved—"That the following clauses be added to the Waste Land Resolutions:—" (1) Every holder of a miner's right having a claim within a Hundred or block and every holder of a business license occupying land by virtue of license within a Hundred or block shall be entitled to run two head of great cattle free of charge. (2) Every holder or occupier of any land within a Hundred or block under or by virtue of a mineral lease or license shall be entitled to run three head of great cattle by paying the assessment provided by the Otago Waste Lands Resolutions." The motion was carried.

Mr Reid moved—"That this Council, having had under its consideration the Otago Waste Lands Bill, passed by the House of Representatives during the last session of the General Assembly, and having made certain amendments therein and added certain resolutions thereto—Resolved: That a Bill be prepared embodying the resolutions as now passed, with a view to the Land Laws of the Province being simplified and consolidated into one Act, in accordance with the desire of the inhabitants of the Province, as expressed by its representatives in this Council. That a copy of the Bill (as soon as it is printed) be forwarded to each member of the Colonial Legislature, and that they be requested to give it their support in the Assembly, and endeavour to get it passed into law. That Mr Speaker be requested to forward a copy of the above resolutions to each member of the General Assembly." Motion carried.

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TUESDAY, 14th MAY.

EDUCATION ORDINANCE, 1864.

Mr Macassey asked the Provincial Solicitor—"Whether the words 'reading the Bible' in the 40th clause of the 'Education Ordinance, 1864,' implied that the Bible should be read without note or comment; and whether the words 'instruction' meant the reading only?"

Mr Bathgate said: I am of opinion that the words "the Holy Scriptures shall be read daily," mean that the Bible shall be read daily without note or comment, and the words "such instruction" refer to such reading only.

It seems to me to be clear that the will and purpose of the Legislature were to limit religious instruction to the simple reading of the Bible as commanded. I may state that the interpretation which I have given is that which is put on the Ordinance by the Education Board.

QUARTZ REEF POINT TRACK.

Mr Hickey asked the Secretary for Works what steps the Government had taken towards the construction of the track from Quartz Reef Point to Cromwell Bridge?

Mr Bradshaw: The Government gave instructions to the Engineer of Roads and Works to prepare specifications in connection with the work. It was found, however, that the estimate was so much more than the vote that it was thought the Government would not be justified in advertising for tenders.

CHINESE PETITION.

Mr Macassey moved—"That the petition of 827 Chinese residents in the Wakatip District be referred to a Select Committee, with power to call for persons and papers."—The petition requests the removal of Mr Warden Beetham. A considerable discussion ensued as to whether it should not be rejected; but many members expressed an opinion that an enquiry should be instituted, being certain that such enquiry would only redound to Mr Beetham's credit. The motion was eventually carried.

A motion was carried recommending the Superintendent to reserve 500,000 acres as an endowment for the ordinary schools of the Province.

Mr Hickey moved—"That the petition of the Cromwell Quartz Refining Company be referred to the Goldfields Committee." Motion carried.

THE EDUCATION QUESTION.

Mr Macassey moved:—(1) That this Council recognise the right of the Roman Catholic body to participate in the annual grant for educational purposes. (2) That the Government be requested to bring in a Bill to amend the Education Ordinances, with a view to the distribution among Roman Catholic Schools of a just and fair proportion of the Education Grant."—He supported the motion by a long speech, at the conclusion of which he was loudly applauded.

Mr Armstrong seconded the motion. A number of the members spoke to the motion, many thinking the question ought to be left to the General Assembly. At half-past eleven, the debate was adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, 15th MAY.

A memorandum from the Superintendent in reference to Mr Macassey's motion regarding Judge Ward's appointment was read. It stated that the General Government had appointed Mr Ward, although his salary was charged to the Province. It also stated that the reason for his appointment was that, since the arrival of several legal practitioners in the Goldfields towns, Mr Wilson Gray's time had been unequal to the whole business of the District Courts throughout the Province.

EDUCATION.

The debate on Mr Macassey's motion was resumed; and so many amendments, substantive motions, and further amendments were proposed shortly, that Mr Tolmie moved the adjournment of the debate, that members might get out of the fog into which they had drifted. The debate was adjourned accordingly.

Mr Tolmie moved for a return of the numbers of patients in all hospitals in the Province out of Dunedin, and their daily cost, which return was ordered to be laid on the table.

Mr Barr moved for all communications which had taken place between the General and Provincial Governments regarding Mr Ormond's celebrated "Chinese circular." Carried.

Mr Mervyn proposed a motion in regard to the rent of agricultural leaseholders, which is shortly as follows:—"That in the event of this Council's Land Resolutions failing to become law, the Government be authorised to reduce the yearly rental paid by agricultural leaseholders on the Goldfields from 2s. 6d. to 1s. 6d. per acre, such reduction to come into operation after January 1, 1873." Motion carried.

The same member also moved for a return of all applications received, and those granted, for agricultural leases during the three years past, but Mr Reid stated that the officials would have no time to prepare it, so the motion was lost.

Some other unimportant business was transacted, and the House adjourned.

THURSDAY, 16th MAY.

MOA FLAT SALE.

Mr Bastings asked if the Government would place £10,000 on the estimates for public works in the district in which 45,000 acres have lately been sold?

Mr Bradshaw answered that the land was sold for the purpose of paying for public works previously constructed; and the Government did not intend to place that sum on the Estimates.

GOLD EXPORT DUTY.

Mr Hickey moved—"That, in the opinion of this Council, the Gold Export Duty should be reduced at the rate of 6d. per ounce each year until such duty is entirely abolished." He said that however justifiable the tax might have been before roads were constructed, and other public works carried out, it ought to be partially, if not wholly, abolished now. He pointed out that the tax was felt to be very oppressive, and showed the necessity of encouraging and assisting the miners, who, in days gone by, developed the resources of the country in the face of considerable disadvantages and privations.

Mining had become almost a science, and with a view of contributing to the welfare of the country generally, those persons still engaged in that industry should be shown some consideration, in order that they might be induced to remain in the country.

Mr Reid moved, as an amendment, "That all the words in the motion after the word 'reduced' be struck out."

The amendment was carried. On the motion of Mr G. F. C. Browne, the amendment was amended by adding the words:—"And that an address be presented to His Honor the Superintendent, requesting him to forward this resolution to the General Assembly."

Mr Macassey moved—"That an address be presented to His Honor the Superintendent, requesting him to transmit to this Council the official reports received from the Warden of the Wakatip district during the past three years." Carried.

Some other unimportant business was transacted; and then the Council went into debate on the Education question. It would be quite impossible for us, with our limited space, to give even a digest of what was said and done; but the following motion, proposed by Mr Cutten, was eventually carried by 19 votes to 17:—"That this Council is of opinion that the Education Ordinance of Otago has worked satisfactorily in the past, and regrets that any section of the community should refuse to avail itself of the provisions of that Ordinance; but, in order to remove any objection to a general system of education, resolves that any Colonial or National plan of education will not be satisfactory unless the teaching be of a purely sectarian character."

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THE SUEZ MAIL.

Preserved meats are reported considerably lower.

The Queen is at Baden-Baden, in strict privacy.

A fatal prize-fight has taken place near Dartford, Kent.

Cambridge won the University Boat Race by a length and a half.

The expenses of the Tichborne trial are said to be not less than £120,000.

Edinburgh is again threatened with the "fearful calamity" of a scavengers' strike.

An influential committee has been formed at Bombay to raise funds for a memorial to Lord Mayo.

The House of Commons rejected Mr Vernon Harcourt's motion to reduce the national expenditure.

Mazzini died suddenly at Pisa. He was buried at Geneva, and his funeral was attended by eighty thousand persons.

In replying to Lord Derby, Mr Gladstone said that the Ministry would fully maintain their position in the Alabama case.

The Paris Soir, speaking of the Thanksgiving Day in London, says:—"There were only seventy wounded and one killed."

The boy O'Connor, who insulted the Queen, has been sentenced to one year's imprisonment with hard labour, and twenty lashes.

A Spanish metrical translator of the Psalms has received an autograph letter from the Pope, who blesses the work and the author.

The exports for February and March show a moderate increase. To New Zealand, the increase over the previous month is £22,000.

The Indian Council have granted a pension of £500 a year to the widow of Mr Justice Norman, who was murdered at Calcutta some months ago.

Victor Emmanuel killed in one day later with his own unaided rifle, 17 wild boars and various other wild animals, including a veteran old wolf."

The claimant in the Tichborne case has been arraigned, and pleaded not guilty. He was removed to the Queen's Bench to await his trial, which commences in June.

Mr John Goss, the famous organist, is to be knighted, the immediate cause of the honour being the music furnished by him for the Thanksgiving ceremony in St Paul's.

Several carriages belonging to the ex-Empress Napoleon were bought at an auction in London on March 13th by an undertaker who purposed to convert them into mourning-coaches.

The Queen has conferred an annuity of £25 on John Brown, and has also presented him with a watch, for his "active devotion in seizing Arthur O'Connor, the lad who presented an unloaded pistol at her."

At a monster meeting in Manchester M. Disraeli defended the Throne as the source of all the blessings which the British enjoy. He also demonstrated its cheapness, and spoke in defence of the House of Lords.

Mrs Victoria Woodhull, of free-love notoriety, has signified her intention of sending out five hundred female orators to stump the States, and press before the electors her claims as a candidate for the Presidency.

The wool sales terminated on 1st March. They were characterised by almost unprecedented animation. The article attained a higher value than known during the present generation. The prospects of the next sales are excellent.

Practical steps are being taken toward making the proposed submarine tunnel between England and France. One-third of the £30,000 which it is supposed will suffice for cutting the experimental driftway, has been subscribed.

Mr Lowe has made his financial statement. Last year's expenditure is one million less than the money voted. The estimated expenditure for the coming year is seventy-one millions odd, and the revenue nearly seventy-five millions.

Mr Robertson Gladstone's experiments in the reduction of drunkenness in Liverpool, the publication of the names of the apprehended tipplers has failed. The number of excessive drinkers has not been reduced, but if anything, has increased.

The Prince and Princess

STEWART'S ISLAND.

In contemplation of a Scandinavian settlement being formed in this outlying portion of our Province, it may perchance prove interesting to our readers if we lay before them some of the results of the reports of Professor James G. Black and the Commissioner of Crown Lands, Invercargill, on their visit of enquiry as to its suitability for settlement. The party consisted of Messrs Cutten, Sale, Macgregor, Pearson, and Black. The eastern portion of the coast alone was examined.

Port William, the nearest harbour to the Bluff, is twenty miles distant; it is easily entered with any wind, "as its entrance is more than a mile and a half wide." There is an inner entrance about sixty chains in width, (admitting vessels of large tonnage,) to the inner portion of which the term "Port William" is now restricted. "From its position it will probably be the most important harbour in Stewart's Island. The land is of superior quality, as evidenced by the crops obtained from the small patches which have been cultivated. Though as a rule hilly, it is not too steep for cultivation, and is so situated that the greater portion of the slopes have a north-east aspect." —*Southland Gazette*, Jan. 21, 1867.

The bay is full of small, sheltered coves and nooks, and contains, in its timber and fish resources, valuable adjuncts to the harbour.

The interior of the island is a perfect *terra incognita*, from its being covered with dense bush, growing over steep and rugged hillsides.

Writing of Horseshoe Bay, Professor Black reports:—"It is difficult to do justice to the beauty of the long beach of fine sand that forms the western limit of this Bay. Sweeping round for a mile in one continuous curve in the form of a quadrant of a circle, it merges, by insensible gradations, in the lofty semicircular bank of wooded hills that rise immediately in the rear. There is little land in the *as* that admits of cultivation."

Half-moon Bay, with a wider entrance than the former, and reaching further inland, is better protected from winds; while "the low beaches in this Bay, as in many other parts of the island, are connected with the interior of the country by some extent of comparatively flat land, offering great facilities for cultivation. There is a large extent of country in the rear of this Bay that could easily be reclaimed, and that would in a few years fully repay the labour of clearing it. A number of families, chiefly Germans, have settled in this part of the island. They have already cleared from 80 to 100 acres of ground, and are growing excellent crops of oats, potatoes, and turnips; while their grass paddocks and vegetable and fruit gardens are scarcely equalled in the long-settled districts in the neighbourhood of Dunedin. I have never seen a population more satisfied with their own condition, nor better supplied with the necessities of life."

Paterson Inlet, (which probably owes its configuration to the same cause as the Sounds on the West Coast of this Province,) is described as likely to form the most important harbour for trading purposes in the island. The party was favourably impressed with the climate, beauty, and fertility of this part of the island. Professor Black says:—"The ironwood with which it is at present encumbered will, one would think, some day command a price that will pay for its removal, and then thousands of acres of good land will be added to the productive resources of the country."

The whole of this portion of the island is described as being of granitic formation, traversed by dykes of hornblendeic granite, and later granite.

With respect to the mining aspect of the island, Mr Pearson says:

"The deposits of iron sand are considerable not only in the harbours, but in the interior; particularly in a species of rift between Half-moon Bay and Paterson Inlet, where the deposit is very great, estimated to exceed that of Taranaki. A parcel was sent some time ago for assay to Melbourne; and the assayers of the Victorian Government and the Oriental Bank, after smelting and manufacturing a bar from it, reported that it was not only superior to the Taranaki sand, but contained a sufficient quantity of gold to pay the expenses of smelting. Copper has been found, as also lead ore impregnated with sil-

"This sand would form rich ballast for ships from Otago, and could be put on board with ease, and at no great expense, as there is always deep water in the harbours."

"Quartz reefs, of size, and well defined, have been discovered in various parts of the island, more particularly at the north end, although the hasty, ill-advised and worse directed enterprise, which started from Invercargill a few months ago, failed to discover a reef, it was mainly owing to the fact that while a great deal of money was spent by persons entirely unacquainted with business, little or no real work was done.

A few experienced reefers who went at the time have all expressed their con-

cern in the undertaking ultimately proving successful, and are only waiting a sufficiency of time to give it a good trial. If payable

rewards are discovered, it will prove in extent of the largest, and, from its admirable communication, most economically situated, gold-fields in the Australasian group.

The introduction of a large population as that in contemplation will prove the means of testing this, with the other resources of the island. Keeping in view I would suggest the advisability of encouraging settlers from the coast of

Wall. They are not only hardy, expert

fishermen and boat builders, but have a practical knowledge of mining and metallurgy, which, as they would be constantly in the localities, would prove of greater service in discovering any mineral wealth which may exist, than a higher grade of science visiting the island for a few weeks, though sent for the express purpose."

Summing up its general capabilities for settlement, Mr Pearson writes:—

"Stewart Island is so singularly favourably situated for the proper class of settlers, that it is difficult to determine what they could not do. With good crafts, bold hearts, and skilful hands, the fisherman could, at the proper season, vary the ordinary business of his life by the exciting occupation of whaling and sealing. The waters in the vicinity of the island were at one time frequented by large numbers of the various members of the Cetaceous and Phocid families. Indeed, at Wilson, or Broad Bay, there was, years ago, a very considerable whaling settlement; and from what I can learn, the whales and seals are beginning to return to their old haunts. Though there is no occasion for him to confine his energies to his own territory, like the Vikings of old, he can, though with a more peaceful intent, steer his bark to foreign shores. He can wage war on the seal at the Auckland, Campbell, and Macquarie Islands to the south, or seek it in the numerous caves in the deep sounds of the west coast of the main, from Preservation Inlet to Martin's Bay. He can cruise through Foveaux Strait and round his island home in pursuit of the richest fish the sea produces—the whale; or sail to the Snarks for mutton birds, and albatross and other sea-fowl feathers. The first, dried and smoked, sell readily at from four to five shillings a dozen wholesale in the local market, for exportation to the North; and feathers—mutton bird at fivepence a pound, albatross for considerably more. With a craft of his own, the Stewart Islander can take his mutton birds not required for home consumption to the best market, the North Island, where the Maoris, I understand, give as high as twelve or more shillings a dozen for them; and he can, unlike the ordinary whaler, do all this without risk, danger, or loss of time, always within easy reach of his home. While trawling, if he sees a whale, he can, if prepared, give chase, and, if he gets his monster fish, tow it home and try it out at his leisure; if he loses it, go on trawling, always sure of a return of some sort. He lives in a genial climate, with the means of subsistence, nay, wealth at command, and surrounded with such comfort as few of his calling experience, either in the home country or the bitter winters of Nova Scotia. To the fishermen the Government propose to bring out, or Nova Scotians, Stewart Island will prove a very paradise.

"The scenery is magnificent. At the south and west coasts of the island, the weird appearance of the jagged mountains—the fantastic fissures in the bare rocky islands and coast, worn by the turbulent seas to which they are exposed—the lofty cones of bare granite—the singular colour of the rocks abutting on the ocean, unite in conferring a degree of grandeur to the tableau such as I have not seen equalled in any part of New Zealand—while the natural beauty of the landscape in Paterson Inlet and Port Pegasus is equal to that of the Sydney Harbour, setting on one side of course the artificial adjuncts of cultivated shores and ornamented villas."

It will thus be seen that, apart from the timber and fisheries of Stewart's Island, it contains many of the essential elements of a successful settlement: among them, available agricultural land and known mineral wealth. Our knowledge of its geological formation is too meagre to form an opinion as to whether coal may be found in some undiscovered localities. Probably not. But when the Southland coal-basin is proved, fuel, limestone, fireclay, and all the material necessary for blasting-furnaces will be easy of access, to utilise the titaniferous sands of this new settlement. Whatever may be the opinion of inducing the Norsemen to occupy this portion of our "waste" land, it is only wise to remember two facts:—1. By climatic education and mode of life, they are eminently fitted for the task assigned them.—2. We are attempting to "call back" the hardihood, frugality, and endurance of our Saxon forefathers, by "tapping" the old ethnological spring from which most that is worthy of commendation in our present mixed generation has descended.

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A loving wife in Danbury, Conn., on the decease of her husband, sent the following telegram to a distant friend:—"Dear John is dead. Loss fully covered by insurance."

When a lady fainted at a Wisconsin party, a gentleman thought he could resuscitate her by biting her ear. She recovered promptly. He is going around with a poultice on his ear.

A Pious Carrier.—A Scotch carrying firm in the last century announced that a wagon would leave Edinburgh for Inverness "every Tuesday, God willing; but on Wednesday, whether or no!"

A monkey-faced fellow went to Garrick, requesting leave to join his troupe. "I am sorry," said Garrick, "I have no opening at present; but if you had a tail, no money

would part us."

An amateur, who was imperfect in his

part, was playing Don Cesar de Bazan, when he spoke as follows:—"I've got the King!" (Pause.) "I've got the Queen!" (A longer pause, during which he waited anxiously for the word from the prompter.) During this pause, a digger in the gallery observed,

"Well, old man, if you haven't got the best bower, I'm blest if you won't be eunched."

Sledging in Berlin.

The following sketch is by a correspondent of the London *Daily Telegraph*:

A fitious liveliness, that will melt away under the breath of the first southerly wⁿl, has been for the last day or two imparted to this most melancholy of cities by "the tintinnabulation of the bells, bells, bells," which are incessantly ringing, day and night, in every quarter of the German capital. An eruption of bells has broken out all over harness of every description; the late droschky horses, now attached to clumsy sledges very much resembling old-fashioned country pond-punts, are attended, as they hobble along, by joyful sounds that seem to mock the utter dolefulness of their aspect and gait. An adjutant's horse is a low-spirited beast, as a rule; but, compared with a Berlin droschky horse, he is a very Joe Miller among horses. There is a deep and abiding mournfulness about the latter quadruped that seldom fails to impart itself to him who hires a hack conveyance in this city with the purpose of saving time. An Irish friend, driving down the Duden with me the other day, in one of the ramshackle old wind-traps that are called by a name which, on the banks of the Neva, is synonymous with a Mazeppa-like sort of locomotion, observed, as we jolted along—"Barring we stopped altogether, I don't see how we could go any slower than this." This may sound like a bull, but it aptly described, I assure you, the rats of our progress. The droschky-horse has attained the minimum of speed consistent with physical movement, and is, moreover, the most sorrowful-looking creature in the universe. To hang him with bells is indeed a mockery. His every stumble is announced by a merry chime; he tinkles as he halts, and peals when he falls down. The typical Berlin sledge is a square, punt-like box, the bottom about six inches from the snow, fastened on two stout wooden bars curved like inverted carriage-shafts; inside, two leather-covered seats, and a rough horse-cloth for the knees of the "fare." On the box, which is level with the sail seats, a gloomy-visaged being sits, in blue camlet, with an indefinite number of futile capes, and a tall, glazed, chimney-pot hat bearing on its front a huge brass number at once staring and ghastly. Before him is a weird and wizened quadruped, of shattered constitution, whose legs are mere figures of speech, slack in the loins, heavy-headed, and apparently broken-hearted; generally a cast cavalry trooper, out of which a conscious and thrifty Administration has taken all the "go" worth mention before selling it for three or four pounds to a purveyor of locomotion. Very old, feeble, and down upon his luck is that unhappy beast; true, he is never over-driven, for his Jehu invariably allows him to moon along at his leisure; but even the wobbling stagger which he conscientiously performs when called upon for an effort appears to cost him painful exertion. Droschky horses grunt; and well they may, poor wretches! They had a pretty rough time of it when they were "in the service": they began troop-work when they were three-year-olds, before their spines were thoroughly stiffened; they slaved away for seven or eight years, with as few holidays as the soldiers who successively bore them; and, when age and infirmity came upon them, unfitting them for regimental duty, instead of being pensioned like two-legged warriors, or mercifully converted into ruddy and toothsome sausages, they are transferred to new owners, who make them work from twelve to sixteen hours out of the twenty-four, and give them just enough of food to keep body and soul together. It may fairly be doubted whether a Prussian horse of plebeian extraction ever enjoys a full "blow-out" of oats from the day of his birth to that of his death, unless he has been fortunate enough to take part in a campaign in an enemy's country.

A droschky suits his appearance—*equus* and equipage are worthy of each other; but in a sledge, associated as is that vehicle with ideas of velocity, spice-devouring, and earth-spurning, he is a dismal anomaly.

Quaint Customs in Kwei-Chow.

There are four subdivisions of this tribe, known respectively as the "Stirrups," the "Bigheads," and the "Tsang-bamboos." Though there may be said to be little in common between the clan known as the Flower Miao and ourselves, there is one bond that connects us: their women wear false hair.

Their manner, however, of obtaining it is somewhat different to that adopted amongst ourselves, for, not having arrived at a sufficiently civilised state to have established a market in human hair, they take what they want from the tails of horses. These people, too, delight in open-air amusements, and vary their *al fresco* musical performances on the "sang," a kind of hand-organ, and castanets, with dancing and frolicsome play, which not unfrequently ends in precipitate meetings.

Their funeral rites are peculiar. They bury their dead without coffins of any kind, and choose the ground for the grave by throwing down an egg.

If the egg breaks in the fall, the omen is not propitious, and they try elsewhere; if it does not break, they accept the sign as marking the spot as a fitting one for their purpose.

One other clan of Miao, named the "Black," manage their love affairs in the same unrestricted fashion.

They also choose the spring for their amours, and at

that season the youth of both sexes assemble

on the lofty mountain peaks to feast and make merry. The act of drinking together

out of the same horn is considered as equivalent to the marriage-bond. A peculiar and

fantastic device is adopted by the youths and maidens of the Kee-yew-clung tribe to mark their preference for one another. In the "leaping month," they make coloured balls with strings attached, and throw them at those whose attention they desire to gain. Flying the balls together is considered a formal engagement of marriage. Only in one of these mountain tribes does there appear to be any trace of "marriage by capture." The queerest, but not the least-known custom observable among the Miao-tsze, is that of the "convade." When a woman of the tribe gives birth to a child, her husband takes her place in the bed, while she gets up, and performs not only her household duties, but nurses with the utmost care the pseudo invalid. For a whole month the husband "lies in," and the completion of this period is made the occasion of feasting and rejoicing. Marco Polo mentions this custom as prevailing with the natives of Yunnan: and as it is entirely unknown amongst the Chinese, the probability is that the clan of which we speak are descendants of the Lao who inhabited that province in the days of the great Venetian traveller.—*Cornhill Magazine*.

A Mining Swindle.

In a previous issue we referred to the fact that the Felix mine had turned out a duffer, and that suspicions were entertained that the trial crushings, on the faith of which the present holders were induced to advance capital to develop the mine, had been salted. The shareholders and directors, who were themselves taken in, are so convinced of the matter that they are now raising subscriptions amongst themselves for the purpose of instituting criminal proceedings against those who are suspected of having perpetrated the swindle. The company is now being wound up, and liquidated voluntarily. The whole affair appears to be a gross swindle, although it was certainly cleverly executed, for among those who suffer most heavily by the transaction are Messrs John Stanning (manager of the Central Italy) and J. W. Walker (manager of the All Nations, and late of the Long Drive), both of whom are men of very large mining experience. So confident were these and other gentlemen of the genuineness of the mine and the crushings, that they never parted with their interests, although the original shareholders cleared out as soon as possible, and at the time of the crash only one of them held the small interest of 59 shares. The result of the late crushing at Russell's battery was so wretchedly poor that suspicions were at once aroused, for out of 40 tons put through the mill, only 5 dwts. of gold were obtained. The directors reported as follows to the meeting of shareholders, at which it was decided to wind up the company:—"In 1871, three crushings were made, viz.:—July 1, 5½ tons, producing 8 ozs. 5 dwts. 12 grs.; realising, at 55s, £22 12s 4d. July 29, 9 tons, producing 10 ozs. 10 dwts. 12 grs.; realising, at 53s, £27 17s 10d. September 23, 20 tons, producing 20 ozs. 8 dwts. 12 grs.; realising, at 56s, £57 3s 8d;—making 34½ tons, giving an average of 1 oz. 2 dwts. 10 grs. to the ton. Relying on these crushings, which were so regular in their results, and which were such as to induce those in charge of the batteries at which they were made to invest largely in the mine, your directors proceeded to have the mine properly opened up. On the works being completed, the late crushing was made, and the directors can come to no other conclusion than that there has been foul play, and that it is useless to carry on further mining operations."—*Times Advertiser*.

New Mining Discoveries.

The *South Australian Register* publishes the following extract from a letter sent from the Roper River by a member of Mr Todd's telegraph expedition:—"Wherever you go you see indications of gold, and I firmly believe that if a prospecting party comes here it will be the making of the place."

The same journal has also been favoured with the following clippings from a letter written to an Adelaidian by a friend in the Northern Territory:—"You make mention of a gold party coming here, and I am of opinion that they cannot fail to do well, for the country about 150 miles from Port Darwin is reported to be a gold country. I have been careful to make all possible enquiries, and the reports are indeed good. Some of the parties have found gold in payable quantities. One of the men got a nugget said to be worth £4. The gold is of a coarse nature, and all from surface sinking. The great drawback is the difficulty of getting provisions to the field for want of stock. The roads are tolerably good from Port Darwin. A gentleman who has been here some length of time, and has seen a good deal of this place, reports it to be a beautiful pastoral country, and he considers that it will turn out a far better goldfield than Victoria. About 140 miles from Port Darwin, or 22 miles from the telegraph depot No. 2, say in a south-easterly direction, the gold region commences, and continues for about 80 miles in the same direction, spreading east and west in an unknown course at present. On the above mentioned ground I am sure you will find gold in payable quantities wherever you may try and wash a dish of earth for it. We are about 80 miles from the Roper. I have seen some of the gold found by a resident here, and it is about the size of No. 1 shot when they are beaten out."

A great meeting was held at Oxford, in honour of the memory of Bishop Pearson.

Government Notice

LAND TRANSFER ACT.

LANDS ALIENATED or Contracted to be Alienated from the Crown in fee, prior to the coming into the operation of "The Land Transfer Act, 1870," may be brought under the provisions of the Act by application from the persons entitled thereto.

ALL LANDS ALIENATED from the Crown after the coming into operation of "The Land Transfer Act, 1870," are subject to, and must be dealt with in manner prescribed by the Act.

The following are examples of the fees payable for bringing land under the provisions of the Land Transfer Act:

1. When the Title consists of a Grant, dated on or subsequent to the 28th December, 1841, none of the land included in which has been dealt with—

Where the certificate of title is directed to issue in the name of the applicant: value of land, £100 ... 0 11 2

Where the certificate of title is directed to issue in the name of the purchaser: value of land, £100 ... 1 11 2

These charges are increased by 4s 2d (Assurance Fund) for every additional £100 in value.

2. When the Applicant is the original Grantee, and the land has been dealt with; or where the Applicant is not the original Grantee—

Where the value of the land is £100 2 14 2

Where the value of the land is £200 3 3 4

Where the value of the land is £300 3 12 6

Where the value of the land is £400 4 1 8

Where the value of the land is above £400,

the fees increase at the rate of 4s 2d (Assurance Fund) for every additional £100 in value.

These Charges also represent the cost of Conveying Land,

inasmuch as applicants to bring land under the Act can direct the certificates of title to issue in the names of any other persons.

Credit for Fees is given, when desired by the applicant, in all cases where the proprietor applies to have the land registered under the Act in his own name, and the fees may remain unpaid until the land is dealt with.

Any person, therefore, who wishes to bring his land under the provisions of the Act, in order that whenever he deals with it, he may be in a position to avail himself of the facilities afforded by having a Registered Title, can do so without any present cost, by allowing the fees to remain unpaid until such dealing takes place. He will then be in a position to Mortgage, Transfer, Lease, or otherwise deal with his land at a moment's notice.

Any Title, however long and complex, may be investigated at a cost to the applicant of only Five Shillings; for if the title is rejected, all fees are returned, with the exception of that amount.

CERTIFICATES OF TITLE ARE ABSOLUTELY INDEFEASIBLE.

Under the Old System

of Conveyancing, if a single deed is lost, the title is in many cases rendered absolutely defective, and therefore unmarketable, while in others it can only be rectified at great cost. Persons who bring their land under the Act surrender all their deeds, and receive in exchange a certificate of title, a duplicate of which is retained in the office. If the certificate in the possession of the registered proprietor is at any time lost, or destroyed by fire, &c., a new certificate is supplied by the Registrar at a small cost.

All Titles are guaranteed by the Government.

On all Conveyances by Deed under the old system, the cost of Registration in the Deeds Registry, OVER AND ABOVE THE SOLICITOR'S CHARGE, is never less than FIFTEEN SHILLINGS, frequently very much more; while land which has been brought under the provisions of the Land Transfer Act can be transferred at a TOTAL COST OF ELEVEN SHILLINGS where a whole section is conveyed; and where only part is conveyed, (and therefore a fresh certificate of title necessitated,) of THIRTY-ONE SHILLINGS, which is the HIGHEST SUM ALLOWED by the Act, no matter what the value or area of the land.

Under the Regulations in force on and after the 1st of January, 1872, the charge for certificates of title issued upon Memoranda of Transfer is REDUCED TO TEN SHILLINGS in all cases WHERE THE VALUE OF THE LAND IS UNDER TEN POUNDS.

The TOTAL COST of executing a MORTGAGE or LEASE of land registered under the Act is TWELVE SHILLINGS, no matter what the amount involved.

A Mortgage may be transferred or discharged, or a Lease transferred or surrendered, for FIVE SHILLINGS.

These Operations involve no Delays.

The following are some of the advantages conferred by the Land Transfer System:

1. It secures the principal benefits and advantages sought to be attained in a system of registration of deeds.

2. It renders retrospective investigations of title unnecessary as to all lands registered.

3. It simplifies the titles to Real Property for the future.

4. It makes purchasers of the fee and leases perfectly secure.

5. It simplifies to the utmost possible extent the forms of transfer and the modes of conveyance.

6. It increases the salable value of land.

7. It tends to lower the rate of interest on loans secured on lands.

8. It gives facilities for the sale of large estates in allotments.

9. Transactions can be effected at a moment's notice, and at a minimum of cost.

10. Frauds in the purchase and sale of land are effectually prevented, because the certificate of title in the possession of the vendor shows the exact condition of the estate, i.e., if the estate be mortgaged, encumbered, or leased. Memoranda disclosing the particulars of any such transactions affecting the estate are written upon the certificate of title.

Government Notice

FEES CHARGEABLE UNDER THE LAND TRANSFER ACT.

(Extract from New Zealand Gazette, No. 64, of 9th December, 1871.)

For bringing Land under the provisions of the Act:

	£ s. d.
When the title consists of a grant dated on or subsequent to the 28th December, 1841, and none of the land included therein has been dealt with ...	0 2 0
When the title is of any other description, and the value exceeds £300 ...	1 0 0
When the title is of any other description, and the value exceeds £200, and does not exceed £300	0 15 0
When the title is of any other description, and the value exceeds £100, and does not exceed £200	0 10 0
When the title is of any other description, and the value does not exceed £100 ...	0 5 0
Contributions to Assurance Fund upon first bringing land under this Act, and upon the registration of an estate of freehold in possession derived by settlement, will, or intestacy—	0 0 0
In the pound sterling	Nil
Other fees—	
For every application to bring land under the Act ...	0 5 0
For certificate of title where the same is issued in the name of any applicant grantee ...	Nil
For certificate of Title issued upon any memorandum of transfer where the consideration is under £10 and is not nominal ...	0 10 0
For every other certificate of title ...	1 0 0
Registering memorandum of transfer, mortgage, encumbrance or lease ...	0 10 0
Registering transfer or discharge of mortgage or of encumbrance, or the transfer or surrender of a lease ...	0 5 0
Registering proprietor of any estate or interest derived by settlement or transmission ...	0 10 0
For every power of attorney ...	0 10 0
For every registration abstract ...	1 0 0
For cancelling registration abstract ...	0 5 0
For every revocation order ...	0 10 0
Noting caveat ...	0 10 0
Cancelling or withdrawal of caveat, and service of notice to cavitator or cavaete ...	0 5 0
Issuing order for foreclosure ...	1 0 0
For every search ...	0 2 0
For every general search ...	0 5 0
For every map or plan deposited ...	0 5 0
For every instrument declaratory of trusts, and for every will or other instrument deposited ...	0 10 0
For registering recovery by proceeding in law or equity, or re-entry by lessee ...	0 10 0
For registering vesting of lease in mortgage, consequent on refusal of trustee in bankruptcy to accept the same ...	0 10 0
For entering notice of marriage or death ...	0 10 0
For entering notice of writ or order of Supreme Court ...	0 10 0
Taking acknowledgment of married women ...	0 5 0
Taking declaration in case of lost grant or other instrument, or where production of duplicate is dispensed with ...	0 10 0
Taking affidavit or statutory declaration ...	0 5 0
For the exhibition or return of any deposited instrument, or for exhibiting or returning deeds surrendered by applicant proprietor	0 5 0
For certified copy, first five folios, per folio of seventy-two words ...	0 5 0
For every folio or part folio after first five ...	0 0 8
For every instrument drawn on parchment ...	0 2 0
When any instrument purports to deal with land included in more than one grant or certificate, for each registration memorial after the first ...	0 2 6

Lands purchased from the Crown since the coming into operation of the Land Transfer Act cannot be dealt with under the old system.

W. S. MOORHOUSE,

135 Registrar-General of Land.

Patent Medicine

A PARADOX!—TO SUFFERERS.

NERVOUSNESS,
ITS NATURE AND CURE.

WHAT IS NERVOUSNESS?—Various answers might be given to this question, according to the constitution and knowledge of the individual. Strong healthy persons, whether medically educated or not, generally regard nervousness as more or less an "imaginary complaint"; it is sometimes only believed to be real when the patient is found to be dying or dead. The best answer to the question, probably, is this,—NERVOUSNESS IS AN UNNATURAL CONDITION OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM. Sometimes this unnatural state is accompanied with considerable bodily weakness, loss of flesh, and loss of strength; but in most cases there is in the earlier stages of the disorder no outward sign of weakness. The sufferers are found in both sexes; they often have the bloom of health upon the cheek; they are surrounded by kind friends, yet existence to them has no charms, for they feel that they cannot enjoy it. Without intending it, they annoy other people about the merest trifles; if they encounter some person unexpectedly they feel confused, afraid, and alarmed; the heart beats violently, the hand shakes when writing, and the whole frame at times experiences a complete tremulousness. The intellect also is sometimes

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clouded, the memory fails, the judgment becomes indistinct, the will capricious and undecided, the taste vitiated, the imagination broods upon unpleasant topics, the spirits are either very low or very excited, the ordinary duties of life become burdensome, society is shunned, and business neglected.

A STRANGE SPECTACLE.—It is certainly strange, but not the less true, that perfectly sane persons in the prime of life, with firm step and healthy countenance, may occasionally be met with, who, in spite of possessing all the advantages of education, religion, ample means, and kind friends, nevertheless are victims of the nervousness above described; unhappy themselves, they render other people unhappy. Why is this? What cause has operated to change the cheerful, active, obliging, unsuspecting, and uncomplaining youth into the unhappy, drowsy, listless, suspicious, and gloomy misanthrope? Many causes, or one cause only, may operate to produce this sad state: the cause may be either mental or physical, or both combined.

ATTEMPTS TO CURE NERVOUSNESS by means of ordinary tonics have so frequently proved fruitless, that the leading physicians now for the most part recommend hygienic means, such as exercise in the open air, regular habits, sea-bathing, the cold bath friction; change of air and scene, as in travelling. If all these fail, as they often do, what is to be done?

THE ANSWER will be found by carefully perusing the following Work:

Ninth Edition; Post Free, 1s. 4d.

NERVOUS DEBILITY,

ITS CAUSE AND CURE.

With Plain Directions for Perfect Restoration to Health.

Applications for a copy of the above Work must be accompanied by the amount in New Zealand or other stamps, also a properly directed envelope.

ADDRESS:

CHARLES SENNET, Agent,
Brooklyn House, Flagstaff Gardens, Melbourne.

"Up! Up! my friend, and clear your looks!
Why all this toil and trouble?"

ALL those who are suffering from despondency, melancholia, loss of spirits and pluck, who feel that they are wasting and pining, and who are gradually getting weaker and weaker, from causes they have not the courage or the desire to acquaint their family attendant with: in all such cases, Mr L. L. SMITH feels it incumbent on himself to inform such unfortunate patients, that he has devoted his lifetime to the study of such complaints, having been a pupil and assistant of the late Dr Culverwell, of London, who made these diseases his special practice.

In all those diseases relating and pertaining to Married Life, and which make marriage a curse rather than a blessing, Mr L. L. SMITH can be consulted with the greatest certainty of success, and with the additional feeling that no chance can possibly occur of their secret ever being divulged.

In cases of extreme Nervous Debility, where the patient feels that he is exhausted and physically prostrated, and incapable of exertion without fatigue, then and there the person so situated should at once consult Mr L. L. SMITH, before disease of a more serious character sets in; the above arises frequently from the enervating influence of hot climates, but frequently from other causes of a more serious nature.

Palpitations of the heart, a tendency also to be easily startled and alarmed, is another phase of disease which requires particular attention, as arising from a most important cause; those who suffer from the above have NOT—

"Mix'd reason with pleasure
And wisdom with mirth;"

But have, on the contrary, been guilty of a secret vice, which has, as it were, eaten into their very vitals. Many "old young men" consult me, who, though young in years, have, through the vice above alluded to, and by their having been quacked by the unqualified and unskillful medical men, at last given up all hope and succumbed, and are aged in their very youth, unfitted to fulfil the duties which they were sent to this world to perform.

"Be wise to-day, 'tis madness to defer,
Procrastination is the thief of time."

Mr L. L. SMITH wishes to impress upon those who are labouring under diseases which cannot be treated by the general medical attendant, from insufficient knowledge and practice, that as an expert in these diseases, he has the right to warn the public at large against the number of blatant charlatans and quacks, who not only extort the money out of the pockets of the patients, but are continually ruining the health of the unfortunate sufferers. Many hundreds yearly present themselves to him from all parts of the different colonies, who are thoroughly bankrupt in health and pocket, and they then lament, when too late, the horrible deception which has been practised on them.

Not only do men deceive those unfortunate victims by pretending to be legally-qualified men, but they advertise for sale, and swindle the public, by selling bottles of muck, under the name of "Dr Ricord's Essence of Life," "Balsm of Syriaicum," and a mass of other quackeries, whose sole province is to extract money out of the pockets of their deluded victims.

Will the public never understand that the only guarantee they can have that they will be honestly and skilfully treated, is the fact that the person to whom they apply for advice is a legally-qualified medical man, who has devoted his time to the branch of practice for which the patient is seeking aid? Secondly, that his long residence in the place, and his position, is at least a guarantee of the

Patent Medicines

estimation in which he is held by his fellow citizens.

Mr L. L. SMITH can be consulted by letter, fee, £1.

By the above means, any male or female patient can, by describing their symptoms, avoid the unpleasantness, in many cases, of a personal interview, and the patient can retain his incognito.

Medicines appropriately packed to avoid observation are sent to all parts of the colonies, with plain letters as to diet, &c.

Mr L. L. SMITH consults personally daily-mornings before 11, and evenings between 7 and 9, 92 Bourke-street east, Melbourne.

ALL CURES MADE EASY!

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT

Bad Legs, Ulcers, Sores, Bad Breasts, and Old Wounds.

No description of wound, sore, or ulcer can resist the healing properties of this excellent Ointment. The worst cases readily assume a healthy appearance whenever this medicament is applied; a sound flesh springs up from the bottom of the wound, inflammation of the surrounding skin is arrested, and a complete and permanent cure quickly follows the use of the Ointment.

Piles, Fistulas, and Internal Inflammation.

These distressing and weakening diseases may with certainty be cured by the sufferers themselves, if they will use Holloway's Ointment, and closely attend to the printed instructions. It should be well rubbed upon the neighbouring parts, when all obnoxious matter will be removed. A poultice of bread and water may sometimes be applied at bed-time with advantage; the most scrupulous cleanliness must be observed; those who read this paragraph will bring it under the notice of such of their acquaintance whom it may concern, they will render a service which will never be forgotten, as a cure is certain.

Rheumatism, Gout, and Neuralgia.

Nothing has the power of reducing inflammation and subduing pain in these complaints in the same degree as Holloway's cooling Ointment and purifying Pills. When used simultaneously, they drive all inflammation and depravities from the system, subdue and remove all enlargement of the joints, and leave the sinews and muscles lax and uncontracted. A cure may always be effected even under the worst circumstances, if the use of these medicines be persevered in.

Eruptions, Scald Head, Ringworm, and other Skin Diseases.

After fomentation with warm water, the most relief and speediest cure can be readily obtained of all complaints affecting the skin and joints, by the simultaneous use of the Ointment and Pills. But it must be remembered that almost all skin diseases indicate depravity of the blood and derangement of the liver and stomach; consequently, in many cases, time is required to purify the blood, which will be effected by a judicious use of the Pills. The general health will readily be improved, although the eruption may be driven out more freely than before; and this should be promoted. Perseverance is necessary.

Sore Throats, Diphtheria, Quinsy, Mumps, and all other Derangements of the Throat.

On the appearance of any of these maladies, the O